Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 79 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
5th April	Somali	6712	
9th "	Ormonde†	14803	
12th "	Norman	7596	
15th "	Teesta	6296	Extra. B. I. Co's. sailing
19th "	Malta	8085	Extra
19th "	Nagoya	6854	
26th "	Karmala	8083	
26th "	Takada	6949	Extra
3rd May	Nankin	6863	"
10th "	Delta	8089	

† Does not call Marseilles.

Passages have already been allotted by the "Malta", "Somali", "Ormonde", "Teesta" "Nagoya" and "Karmala". Passages by steamer sailing during April will only be available for "A" grade priority certificate holders. It is anticipated that passages will be available for "B" grade certificate holders during May, and for "C" grade certificate holders during June. All applications for passages should be accompanied by priority certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return Tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1919		
16th April	Dilwara	5878

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
31st March	Taroba	East-South Africa sails at 5 p.m.
3rd April	Chakla	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
4th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
7th "	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Heishiu Maru	K. Ikuno	3045	24th Mar.	2nd April
Shinsei Maru	S. Nishiyama	2983	27th Mar.	5th April
Kenoku Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	29th Mar.	7th April
Yoshida Maru	T. Ota	4120	2nd April	12th April
Manchuria Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	3rd April	10th April
Kwano Maru	H. Yamamoto	3811	13th April	20th April
Texas Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	19th April	20th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
"Bushu Maru"	K. Uchigoye	18th Mar.	5th April	Italy
Suruga Maru	S. Imai	26th Mar.	5th April	"
Kofuku Maru	K. Wakitake	8th April	20th April	Japan
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe	14th April	26th April	

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Alam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,083 10 0
Reserve Funds	11,95,959 15 0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City.
Hapur	Ludhjana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest does not come to Rs. 2 per year allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learn on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE.

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara and Hillah.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000.
Called up Capital	£500,000.
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£900,000.
Reserve Fund	£90,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road, and Churchgate St.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK [illegible] LTD.

Incorporated [illegible]
Imperial Japanese [illegible]

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL [illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL [illegible]
RESERVE FUND [illegible]
HEAD OFFICE [illegible]

BRANCHES.

LONDON [illegible]
NEW YORK [illegible]
SHANGHAI [illegible]
HONGKONG [illegible]
SINGAPORE [illegible]
BATAVIA [illegible]
SEMARANG [illegible]
SOERABAYA [illegible]
TOKYO [illegible]
KOBE [illegible]
OSAKA [illegible]

The Bank has also a LARGE [illegible] CORRESPONDENTS [illegible] HOME [illegible] ROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS [illegible] opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are [illegible] for one year and shorter periods [illegible] which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEUCHI,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 100,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 41,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES.

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tsusaki
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaramachi	Niihama	[illegible]

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and [illegible] allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. [illegible] per cent. per annum provided SUMS received for 12 months and [illegible] periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan.

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

9, Tamarind Lane.
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding in the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

TURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 511

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Maidm Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD, GOLD AND SILVER, SILK, EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

MEHTA & COMPANY

(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)

ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!

Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Co."

INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.

Refer to any Bank

25, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY!

TELEPHONE No. 1285.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS.

Our prices for choicest stuff are always the lowest but the recent reductions made in the price of

GEORGETTE NINNONS

beat all records

Cheap bargains also in

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS
PRESENTATION ARTICLES
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE
MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES

207, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

A Model Life Insurance Company.

This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.

THIS IS UNIQUE
THIS IS UNPARALLELED

Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms

APPLY TO

For Gujarat.
Mr. J. C. PATEL, Sojitra Pimpal Falia, Petlad, *Via* Anand.

For Berar & C.P.
MESSRS. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.

For Deccan
Mr. K. G. TOKEKAR, 753 Raviwar Peth, Poona.

For Bombay.
The Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd 53, Medows Street, Fort (Bombay)

BENARES FAMOUS FRUIT JAM (Murabba.)

AN EXCELLENT AND TASTEFUL TONIC FOR THE SEASON.

Purely manufactured and preserved with care. APPLES JAM, Rs. 3/8; PINE APPLES, Rs. 3 per seer. PEARS JAM, Re. 2/8; AMBALA'S Rs. 2 per seer.

Trial order solicited.

Order from
SWADESHI BROTHERS, Benares City;

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, France, American and Japan and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.

A trial order solicited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words, "Apply Box No. ....., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1893. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS.—New National Portable Typewriters, Improved Model No. 3, Visible, 2 clrs. Back-spacer and Tab, weight only 9 lbs., just unpacked. Price Rs. 130, with improved 2 piece Travelling Case. American Rebuilt Olivers and Remingtons, all Models. Lowest prices. Remington No. 10, Visible, Rs. 200. Remington No. 7, Rs. 110. Remington No. 8 Rs. 125. L. C. Smith No. 5, Rs. 165. L. C. Smith No. 6, almost new, Leather Case, Rs. 300. Empire No. 1 portable, Rs. 110. Gujarati Oliver No. 6 Visible, almost new, Rs. 225. Yost No. 15, Fine, Rs. 140. Smith Premier No. 10, latest Rs. 135. Hammond with Back Spacer Rs. 115. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36 (B), Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tels: "WRITERTYPE."

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A Very large stock of Calcium Carbide just received. Wholesale and retail, enquiries solicited. The PETROL SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Telegrams: Sedulous. Telephone 3010.
1869

EDUCATION

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages etc., etc., will train your Boys in all school Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS

YE sufferers of Piles and Diabetes, please write to SWAMI RAGRA OFFICE, Bombay 4, for cheap and effective specifics. Booklet free.
1572

CAPITALISTS—Have an interest in a Railway in India. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. MONIZ, Broker and Estate Agent 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
1883

STUDENTS appearing in Matriculation examinations should read "SECRET OF SUCCESS" in examinations. Copies obtained free from ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, opposite Whiteaway.
1891

FAIR PRICES will be paid for the whole lot second-hand furniture, piano, gramophone, safe, glassware, etc. Apply L. J. MISTRY and Co., Grant Road, Parvati Mansion, Shop No. 10.
1910

SUCCEEDED AT LAST! in inventing the marvellous appliance that does the work of an experienced artist by a few hours' practice. By its help any one can draft with accuracy both ladies' and gentlemen's garments. Rs. 10 8-0 for the appliance, and Rs. 12 8-0 with instructions. Postage extra. Half the price with order and balance by V. P. RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.
1881

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A STEVEDORE, thoroughly experienced in the line. Give tenders for general cargo to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1718

WANTED.—A STEVEDORE, must be license-holder. Apply with particulars giving tenders for general cargo to Box No. 458, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1717

SITUATIONS VACCANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST for attorneys office, Salary Rs. 30 per month. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1908

WANTED either Gujrati or a Parsi TYPIST, good in English, Pay Rs. 30 to 40. Apply Box No. 480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1793

WANTED—One good CUTTER for a Tailoring House, and one GUJARATI CLERK, experienced in canvassing business. Apply to Box No. 497, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1895

WANTED—Able GRADUATE and one able CORRESPONDENT, also BEARER, who can read figures. State pay desired. Apply Advertiser, c/o. P. O. Box 390, Bombay.
1898

WANTED—A smart young man to work as a Typist and Accountant. Apply sharp to EMPIRE TRADING COMPANY, 305, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Institute, Bombay.
1856

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Arts (Economics) or Commerce, as Assistant. Apply SECRETARY, Cooperative Institute, c/o Central Cooperative Bank, Apollo Street, Fort.
1887

WANTED.—An experienced LADY DOCTOR (L. M. & S. or M. B. B. S.), for the Palanpur Maternity Female Hospital. Apply with testimonials stating salary, to Messrs. SUROJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO., 227, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
1653

WANTED—Two temporary SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 60 per month, consolidated pay. Applications with copies of certificates should reach the undersigned before the 15th April, 1919. (Sd.) A. B. DESOUZA, Executive Engineer, Sholapur District.
1884

WANTED—To join immediately a TYPIST and GENERAL CLERK on an initial salary of Rs. 50 per month with good prospects. Only those with at least a couple of years' office experience need apply to THE MANAGER, WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB, Clerk Road, Mahaluxmi.
1900

WANTED—A CANVASSER to push in goods of Mill-Stores Paint and Varnish and its Sundries; rubber goods and its Sundries in Bombay. Send copies of testimonials and state salary expected. Experienced men need only apply to Box No. 496, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1892

WANTED—A MAISTRY with good experience of blasting work especially with Dynamite. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating lowest salary acceptable to THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, P.W.D. General Branch, Aurangabad, (Deccan).
1874

WANTED—English Mercantile House, requires the services of Engineer Salesman, thoroughly conversant with cotton, ginning and pressing machinery to handle sales of American machinery and plant. Exceptional opportunity and prospects to really competent man. Apply Box No. 494, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1879

WANTED—A HEAD CLERK, preferably a Parsi, for the Legal Department in the British Civil Administration of German East Africa on three years' agreement, terminable by Government by a month's notice. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 220 by annual increments of Rs. 10 in the monthly salary, plus a temporary allowance of Rs. 2 per day, free second-class passage both ways. Apply Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
1902

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Arts, strong in English and Mathematics to serve as a teacher on a salary of Rs. 55 to 60 according to qualifications. The appointment will be for a period not less than ten months from 15th May, 1919, with a prospect of a permanent appointment. The applications should be addressed to the Undersigned with full details before 15th April, 1919. V. M. MORAY, Chairman, Managing Board, Anant Shivaji Desai Topiwalla High School, Malvan.
1901

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CAPABLE AND HONEST PARSEE, 23 years' service experience of accounts, correspondence, seeks EMPLOYMENT in mofussil or abroad. Apply Box No. 499, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1897

WANTED—TUITIONS in Shorthand by an expert Shorthand Typist of a High Class Hindu family in his leisure hours. Fees extremely moderate. Apply to Box No. 498, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1898

WANTED.

WANTED for cinema on a lease of 10 years, a plot of about 3,500 square yards between Dhobi Talao and Byculla Bridge. For further information and terms communicate with Box No. 472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1774

WANTED—Two rooms, ground floor, in town or suburbs on moderate rent. Apply Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1741

WANTED—An ICE MACHINE, complete with boiler and engine, one of Carbonic acid gas will be preferred to that of Ammonia, capacity 4 tons or over in 24 hours. Apply with full specifications of machinery to Messrs. AMIRCHAND JAWALA DAS, contractors, Pirewala Railway Station, Multan District, Punjab.
1667

FOR SALE.

WANTED DRAUGHTSMEN, architects and Surveyors to use the famous SAGAR'S and DAWSES' TRACING CLOTH. Satisfaction Guaranteed. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 2

WE always have in stock Stencil Papers, inks, pens, and other sundries for the D. Gestetner's Duplicating machines. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B. 2

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington No. 7, Rs. 100; Empire No. 1	115
Underwood No. 5, Rs. 180; L. C. Smith, No. 5	200
National Portable No. 3, New, with Case	190
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new	220
American Rebuilt Olivers, Nos. 5, 7 & 9	
Secondhand and Rebuilt Remington No. 10.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—TYPEEXPERT.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE, 16in. by 32in. 100 I. H. P. and a BOILER 24ft. by 6½ft. by 140, in very good condition. Apply PENY & Co., 36, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
1504

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—SHOP and GODOWN at Nesbit Road. Apply at "NESBIT HALL" near Mazagon Police Courts.
1890

TO BE SUB-LET—"WILLOWS" at Mahableshwar, centrally situated, rent Rs. 1,000. Apply J. L. PANDAY, Esq., Altamount Road, Bombay.
1894

MATHERAN.—TO LET, for the Hot Season, large commodious BUNGALOW, known as Sands House, having 4 large Bed Rooms with Baths and Dressing Rooms attached. Most centrally situated. For rent and other particulars apply, FRAMJEE SONS & CO., Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
1769

TO BE LET—At Matheran, a fully furnished BUNGALOW, consisting four bedrooms attached dressing and bath rooms, one hall and dining room and big verandah with a big compound near Old Toll House for the season. Apply KHOJA MITHABHAI NATHOO, 476, Kalbadevi Road.
1903

TO BE LET—(Best for offices)—2nd and 4th floors only of a new building, situated at the Hornby Road corner, opposite Bhatia Baug, best locality with electric lift from 1st May, 1919. Apply sharp to BHAGWANDAS GOVERDHANDAS, No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort.
1870

TO LET—From 1st May or earlier if required, two large ROOMS with a Bath Room and a long verandah, facing sea opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, suitable for a couple or two bachelors, separate Kitchen and Pantry E.L. and fans. Apply Box No. 493, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1867

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a building on land bearing St. No. 7, at Hanuman Lane, Bhuleshwar, Bombay, up to 12 noon on the 10th April, 1919. Forms of applications and Tender can be had from the undersigned at their office. Plans, specifications can also be inspected within office hours.

DESAI & BHUTU,
No. 1, Hamam Street, Bombay.
1907

THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION LTD.

SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 8 per cent., i.e., Rupee One per share of Rupees 25, free of Income Tax, for the half year ended 31st December, 1918, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Corporation, 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register of the Corporation on the 8th April, 1919.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 10th April, to THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C, I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

N.B.—The Dividend warrants will be posted to the shareholders at their registered addresses by 24th April, 1919.

Bombay, 1st April, 1919.
1911

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD on behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 3rd April, 1919, at 10 a.m.

30 head of
Surplus Government horses comprising:—
HACKS.
HUNTERS.
HARNESS HORSES.
and other UTILITY CLASSES.
All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness.
1759

FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of a secondhand Battery, at the Photosinco Press, Poona, of 120 cells, C9 type, Pritchett and Gould. The capacity is 240 ampere hours at 10 hour rate. Charging rate, 32 to 60 amperes. The battery has been in commission for 18 months and is in good order. Acid has been removed and the plates washed. The purchaser will be required to dismantle the battery and remove it from site where it can be inspected on application to the Supervisor, Poona Electrical Sub-Division, P. W. D. 87 Civil Lines, Poona. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT., Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
1845

WANTED URGENTLY GRASS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of baled grass or Karbi up to one crore pounds for use in the Kathiawar Agency. No tenders for grass will be considered from the Government restricted area. Tenders to be made to the undersigned before the 15th April, 1919.

W. M. P. WOOD, Lt.-Col.,
Ag. Special Famine Officer,
Kathiawar.
Rajkot, 26-3-1919.
1823

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice a supply of water will be given in the following localities at the hours stated. These supply hours will be adhered to as far as practicable.

Ward.	Localities.	Hours of supply. Morning.	Evening.
A	Fort and Colaba ..	6 to 8	6 to 6
B	Bhendi Bazar, Pydhoni, Abdul Rehman, Mandvi, Dongri, etc.	2-30 to 8	4-30 to 7
C	Kalbadevi, Dhobi Talao, Marine Lines, Thakurdwar, C. P. Tank, Duncan Road.	2-30 to 8	4-30 to 7
D	Girgaum, Khetwadi Tardeo, Grant Road.	2 30 to 8	4-30 to 7
	Peddar Road ..	6 to 6	6 to 6
	Altamount Road ..	7-30 to 9-30	1 to 3 and 6-30 to 10-30
	Ridge Road North end..	5 to 7; 10-12	4 to 6; 11-30 to 1-30
	Ridge Road South end	6 to 6	6 to 6
E	Mazagaon, Parel Road, Byculla, Jacob Circle.	2-30 to 8	4-30 to 7
F	Parel Tank, Parel Village, Soparibag, Fatka Tank.	2-30 to 8 Low Pressure remaining hours.	4-30 to 7 Low Pressure remaining hours.
G	Warli, Ferguson Road..	2-30 to 8 Low Pressure remaining hours.	4-30 to 7 Low Pressure remaining hours.
G	Mahim, Matunga, Dadar.	2-30 to 8. Low Pressure remaining hours	4-30 to 7 Low Pressure remaining hours.

By Order,
H. J. T. SMITH,
Hydraulic Engineer.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE—Offers will be received up to the 15th April 1919, by the undersigned for the purchase of H. M. S. "SPHINX" with all stores and fittings that are now on board.

2. The vessel is a composite Paddle steamer built in 1883 by R. & H. Green, England. Her dimensions are—Length over all 220 feet, Length between perpendiculars 200 feet, Breadth over sponsons 54 feet, Depth moulded 14 feet 9 inches, Mean Draft 10 feet 6 inches, Displacement 1,130 tons. Engines built by John Penn. Indicated Horse Power 1,000. Engines Combined Oscillating Surface Condensing. Boilers steel, 2 in No., New in 1903. Pressure 75 lbs. Bunker capacity 215 tons.

3. Purchaser must remove the vessel from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expense and risk.

4. Dismantling will not be permitted at the Government Dockyard or moorings.

5. Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid immediately on acceptance of tender, balance within 14 days of purchase and before vessel is removed from moorings.

Should the balance be not paid and the vessel not removed within the time specified, the deposit of 25 per cent. would be forfeited for the benefit of the Crown and the vessel resold.

6. Application to view [illegible] made to the [illegible] the vessel may be [illegible] and further particulars [illegible].

7. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

M. W. FAREWELL,
Captain R. I. M.
(Captain-Superintendent.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Kidderpore.
The 25th March, 1919.
1876

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 5th April, to 23rd April, both days inclusive.

MANAGER.

NOTICE.

A Very valuable immoveable property, situate at Colaba Causeway, on the tramway line, realising about Rs. 600 for rent is for sale by private contract.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers, 20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
1803

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Airy FLATS at Altamount Road, plot No. 6, with complete electric and sanitary fittings, Rents 225 to 300 per month. Apply JEHANGIR M. BILLIMORIA, Jehangier Mansion, Hughes Road, Chowpaty.
1875

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai NAWAZBAI, widow of Burjorji Erachi Daboo, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land of which the Fadundar is Balkrishna V. Wasoodev (together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon), situate at and fronting Mirza Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 150 (one hundred and fifty) square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 1933 and bounded on the East by the property of Ibrahim Kadarbhoy, on the West by the property of Hirachand Nemchand Jeveri, on the North by the Mirza Street and on the South by the property of Narsidas Jeykisondas and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 617, and Street Nos. 41 and 43.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1919.
PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1846

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RATANLAL UNKARLAL SURANA, who was a partner in the firm of Surana Dalal & Co., has ceased to be a partner in the said firm from this day and that Messrs. Himatlal Vastachand Dalal and Shamlal Jamnadas Diwan are now the sole proprietors of the said firm.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1919.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
1899 Attorneys for Surana Dalal & Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MITHABAI, widow of Purshotam Dharamsey has contracted to sell to our client Professor VENKATESH DATATREY DEVAL, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand to in or upon the said property by way of sale gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Collector of Bombay and the Collector of Assessment, Municipality, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim which will thereafter be considered, as having been waived and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Akalkote Lane, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7731, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 741, Street No. 4 and containing by admeasurement 109 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that by the property of Harishanker Harishchandra, on or towards the West and South by the Akalkote Lane aforesaid and on or towards the North by a passage and open space and beyond that by the property of Rustamji Nassarwanji and Jassodabai, daughter of Narayen Kanji.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1919.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1904

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABSHAW BYRAMJI DOCTOR has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghoga Street, on Todd Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Revenue under Cor[illegible] as Bombay's New No. 5676, Old Survey No. 824, New Survey No. 9340 and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1687, Street No. 43, containing by admeasurement 78 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pestonji Nowroji Kharas, on or towards the West by the property of the said Sorabshaw Byramji Doctor, on or towards the North by the said Todd Street and on or towards the South by the house of the heirs of Framji Wadia.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1919.
PATEL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1905

SALE BY AUCTION.

For your Household and Office requisites always run to the

B. Maneklal & Co.'s
AUCTION ROOMS, FIRST
BEFORE YOU GO ELSEWHERE.

Most of your requirements will surely be fulfilled at a nominal cost.

Everything can be had at fixed rates on all week days except Saturday.

Rooms:—Entrance Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 3297.

MENESSE & CO

AUCTIONEERS
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4063.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR DEALERS IN TRAVELLING REQUISITES.
AUCTION SALE OF LEATHER AND CANVAS SUIT CASES, CABIN TRUNKS, HOLDALLS, DIRTY CLOTHES BAGS, MILITARY BELTS, CAMP COTS AND CHAIRS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1919, at 3p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms on account of the concerned the following goods:—

A large quantity of leather and canvas suit cases, cabin trunks, holdalls, dirty clothes bags, military belts, camp cots and chairs, thermes flask covers, money purses, etc., etc.

A depoit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 450 BALES DAVID MILLS YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms by order of the David Mills Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Chabildass Nathoobhoy the following goods:—

450 bales David Mills Yarn No. 16 China Cockatoo Ticket Flower Tie each 400 lbs.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Entrance Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone 3297.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS & DEBRIS OF HOUSE NO. 7 SITUATED AT FULGALLI, BHULESHWAR WITH-OUT THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1919, at about 3 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. B. MANEKLAL and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auctions the materials including debris of the house No. 7 situated at Bhuleshwar Fulgalli under the ownership and possession of Sheth Soonderji Motibhai on condition to demolish the building and remove the same to the level of the ground within 2 weeks from the date of sale.

Full value with Rs. 50 per cent. deposit will be required a the time of sale.

B MANEKLAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1919.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
32, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BALES JAPANESE SATINS.

On SATURDAY, the 5th April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Vithalwadi at the baling press of Sheth Dosa Moosa by order of Messrs. Cheniram Jairaj and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Valji Bhanji:—

250 Bales Japanese Satin No. "Nine Dragon."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 4 TONS BICHROMATE OF SODA.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. N. Bhuta and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jivalal Ojamshee and Co. at the Godown of The Commercial Trading Co., Ltd., at Surti Mohalla, Two Tanks:—

About 4 tons bichromate of soda ex. s.s. "City of Chester".

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3402.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF APRIL, 1919, AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at 3 Victoria Terrace, Victoria Road, Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, Byculla, very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, meat-safes, rich glass and crockeryware, cushioned easy chairs, cabinets, rich pictures, table ornaments, carpets, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of A. B. George, Esq., leaving the station.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, valuable household furniture, etc., comprising tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, tanpoys, iron baba cot, pictures, Tantalus Liqueur frame, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, spoons, forks, knives, cooking utensils, 7 volumes natural history, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. Glady Hebbard.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1919.

ACHES and PAINS.

SOON VANISH
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.
Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-10-0.

POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA

Obtainable only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
155, Juma Musjid, Market,
No. 2, BOMBAY.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASKS CONGO RED W. COLOUR.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 2nd April at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Samon and Co., and on account and the risk of Chhipa Allabux Essaji Surti.

666-666—7. casks each wg. 280 lbs. Congo Red, and W. colours.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd and THURSDAY, the 3rd April, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, consisting of, bicycles, rubber tyres, motor tyres, wire belting, one case brushes, beeswax, bales of satrangees (carpets), piece-goods, Aligarh locks, bales of twine, abrak, indigo, nimar, camp cots, trousers press, Myer's pumping machine, ghee, one big iron wheel, old umberellas, hats and sticks, boots and shoes, brass, copper, aluminium and enamelled ware, alum, empty casks, cinema lenses, deck chairs, trunks and boxes, old clothing, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth A. K. Premchand and on account and at the risk of Seth Maganlal Keshrimal.

20 Bales Japanese Shirtings No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha, Market, by order of Seth Jethabhoy Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Jivanji Noorbhoy.

Ex. s.s. "Inaho Maru."

20 bales Japanese shirtings No. 8181.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Kikabhoy Popatlal.

(Popatlal of Pari Balabhoy Devchand of Kapadvanj.)

8 bales of Japanese shirtings No. 99000.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Manilal and Co.

7 bales Japanese shirtings No. 99000.

On account at the risk of Seth Chaganlal Premchand.

16 bales Japanese shirtings No. 7400, 44 inches (number, Print, Border whatever may come.)

AUCTION SALE OF 14 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thacker Morarji Govindji and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers.

On account and at the risk of Seth Jivanlal Manilal of Champagully.

7 bales Japanese Grey Shirtings No. 99000 Mitsui Bussan.

1 Bales of Japanese Grey Shirtings No. 99000 Mitsui Bussan.

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Ramkishan Sagarmul having his firm on Kalbadevi Road.

6 Bales of Japanese Grey Shirtings No. 8640.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. A. K. Premchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Gordhandas Karamchand of Mangaldas Market 3rd Lane.

12 Bales, each 50 pieces Japanese shirtings No. 3600.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Ramdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Dwarkadas.

Ex. s.s. "Tain Maru."

25 Bales each 50 pieces of Japanese shirtings No. 7400, 44 inches Tower.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1919.

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Best English Lathes from 6' to 28'
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes.
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines
Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard. English Make
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins and Cotton Presses
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's Steam Engine of 30 B.H.P.
Best English Mild steel Shafting 2" to 2½" of 18' to 22' length each and anvils of various sizes.

For further particulars and prices apply to :

E. K. PALIA & CO.

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY WHITE DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April next, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Morarjee Gocaldas Market, Krishna Gully, Kalbadevi, by order of Messrs. M. Abdoola Aziz and Co., selling agents Broach Fine Count S. and W. Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. K. Daya and Co.:—

5 bales each 200 ps. Naxi Fine Dhoties, 54 inches 8 yards.

8 bales each 200 ps. Naxi Fine Dhoties, 54 inches 9 yards.

7 bales each 200 ps. Naxi Fine Dhoties, 54 inches 10 yards.

5 bales each 200 ps. Naxi Fine Dhoties, 54 inches 11 yards.

2 bales each 200 ps. Naxi Fine Dhoties, 54 inches 9 yards.

3 bales each 200 ps. Naxi Fine Dhoties, 54 inches 10 yards.

4 bales each 200 ps. Patti Chiran Dhoties, 44 inches 8 yards.

4 bales each 200 ps. Patti Chiran Dhoties, 44 inches 9 yards.

2 bales each 200 ps. Patti Chiran Dhoties, 44 inches 10 yards.

2 bales each 200 ps. Chasam Silk Dhoties, 54 inches 10 yards.

3 bales each 200 ps. Chasam Silk Dhoties, 54 inches 11 yards.

2 bales each 200 ps. Fine Nuxi Current Dhoties, 54 inches 8 yards.

2 bales each 200 ps. Fine Nuxi Current Dhoties, 54 inches 9 yards.

1 bale of 200 pieces Fine Nuxi Current Dhoties, 54 inches 10 yards.

2 bales each 200 ps. Fine Coarse Nuxi Dhoties, 46 inches 8 yards.

2 bales each 200 ps. Fine Coarse Nuxi Dhoties, 46 inches 9 yards.

1 bale of 200 ps. Fine Coarse Nuxi Dhoties, 46 inches 10 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Pydhowni Tamba Kanta near the temple by order of Messrs. The E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Chhabildas Nathubhai:—

100 bales yarn 4s. Flag Ticket of 400 lbs. each of the Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of the late Mr. John Knox consisting of glass and crockeryware, dining tables and chairs, dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, book case, teapoys, clothes presses, writing tables, chest of drawers, hat stand, cane chairs, double meatsafe, beaded chicks, door curtains, Japanese screen, bedsteads, lamps, etc., etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred planquin office shigram.

1 bay-horse, quiet in harness.

1-20 H.-P. 4-cylinder, 7-Seater, English make Humbey motor car in good running order.

1 2-seater child's motor car chain drive ball bearing painted and upholdsted, in perfect condition.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 13th day of April 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 6 Club Road Byculla (opposite the club) very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich side board and dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich Mirzapore carpets, one sweet tone ebonized cottage piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne Stuttgart, leather lined piano stool, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, electric ceiling fans and lights, English ice box, Brass trays on folding carved stands, folding screens, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, teapoys, singer hand sewing machine corner cabinets, Baba cots, aluminium utensils, cane chairs, hat stands etc., etc. The property of E. G. Borthwick Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dady Seth Hill Cambolla Hill, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved black and teakwood French polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, a sweet toned mahogany cottage piano, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments handsome China and Japanese vases, drawing and dining room carpets, books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots etc., etc., the property of the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Kt., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N. B.—Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 2nd April, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

NEXT SATURDAY
The Empire
presents
SIR JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON
The Greatest Living Actor
in
"THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK".

AMUSEMENTS.

Next Saturday
The Empire
PRESENTS

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson

As "The Stranger" Supported by a notable Cast in

"The Passing of the Third Floor Back."

In 6 Reels. By JEROME K. JEROME

A story of tremendous strength, with a wondrous charm and appeal to all classes of mankind.

Next Saturday
The Empire

Only three days now remain to see the opening Seven Parts of the magnificent powerful New Serial

"THE EXPLOITS OF JUDEX"

In this first week's instalment Judex is called upon to once more come out as the protector of the innocent, and the rescuer of the oppressed. He has to carry on a great and bitter fight against the evil influences of a hypnotiser. See his new, daring deeds this week at

THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Four Shows Daily: at 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
The Programme includes a roaring Luke Comedy.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.

THE SECOND WEEK—FURTHER 7 New Parts of
MASCISTE ! MASCISTE !! MASCISTE !!!
(as an Athlete.)

Do not fail to see the terribly-exciting feats of strength and daring of this Modren Hercules at the

CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Four Shows Daily at 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S.T.).

In the 5-15 p. m. Show Ladies and School children are admitted at Half Rates in all Classes (except the Third.)

From Saturday 12th April will commence the Mighty Historical Drama

KING ATTILA.

The Story of the misdeeds of this blood-thirsty King is very exciting. In this powerful Drama no less than 10,000 actors and 1200 horses take part.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-Night!
LAST INSTALMENT! LAST WEEK!
Of the Thrilling Adventure Serial
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring
EDDIE POLO.
Don't fail to see these
FINAL EPISODES.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

THE EMPIRE
COMING SHORTLY
The Film Sensation of the year
"TARZAN OF THE APES"

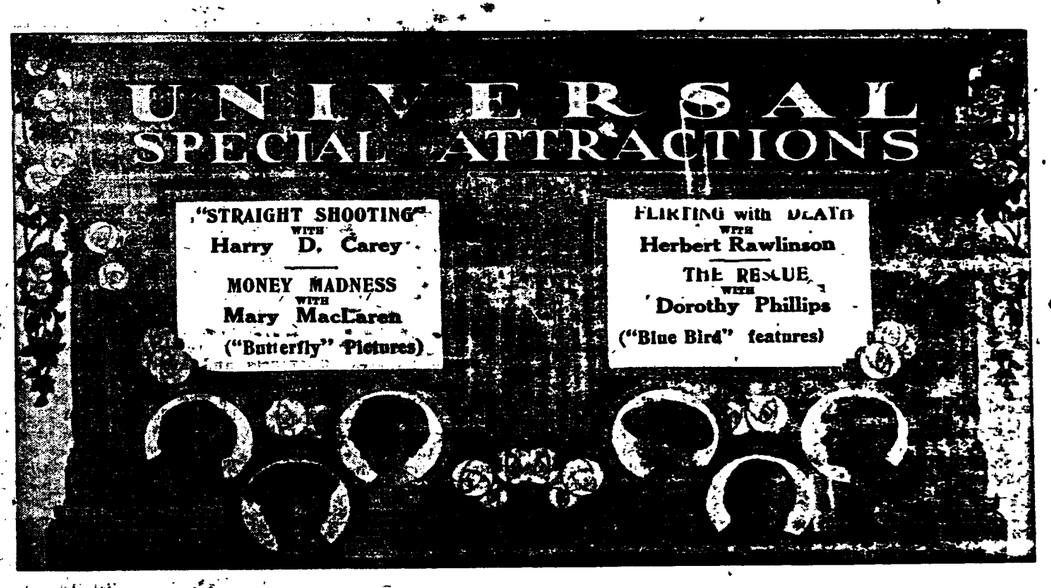
Your own favourite Picture Palace
THE
MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)
presents to-day and during the week further adventures leading to the happy end of the great serial
BULL'S EYE
featuring the Popular Screen Star
EDDIE POLO.
Also a ripping Comic and some interesting views of
THE FORBIDDEN CITY.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SPLENDID PICTURE BILL:
Mr. E. H. Du Casse
Presents his picture again
ALL-BRITISH BROADWEST PRODUCTION OF THE SPORTING DRAMA from the novel written by NAT GOULD
"A Fortune at Stake"
An English Masterpiece
featuring
VIOLET HOPSON & GERALD AMES
and representing the true British instinct for sport and fair play. The story of love and intrigue is cleverly woven as only NAT GOULD can do. This film has the genuine sporty flavour without a trace of coarseness, and from start to finish one is carried away by its sporting atmosphere.
Prices:—Re. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Seats in side boxes Rs. 2 each.
Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.
NOTE—Tramway extended right upto the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
"NEW MACISTE"
is nightly Packing this Popular Rendezvous of Bombay Cinema-goers.
TO-NIGHT!
Further Thrilling Episodes
Of this Tremendously Exciting Super Seria:
"Maciste as an Athlete"
THRILLING ADVENTURES
WONDERFUL SETTINGS
SUPERB ACTING
FINE PHOTOGRAPHY
Just the episodes for people who like sensation and excitement—Packed with continual thrills. You will be simply dumbfounded at Maciste's marvellous Feats of Strength.
The film is supplied by K. A. SETHNA & Co.
Agents to Arture Boneschi.
PATHE-GAZETTE
Every Night: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Matinee: Every Saturday & Sunday, at 5 p.m.
Extra Show: Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
NEXT WEEK "MACISTE AS A MEDIUM"

Lalit Kaladarsa Natak Mandali
For Seven Nights only
OPENING NIGHT
"Manapamana"
at 8-30 p.m. on Thursday the 3rd instant
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
Tickets may be had at Motilal Buildings, Shi's block, second floor, Tribhuvan Road, near Mangaldas Wadi, up to 6 p.m.



For Bookings, communicate with—
The Universal Film Manufacturing Co.,
HEERA HOUSE,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

New York, Mar. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	..	17,000
" Export to Great Britain	..	..	..
" " to Continent	..	..	..
Future at New York May	..	..	26 42+12
" " July	..	..	22 73+12
" " Oct.	..	..	23 20+ 2
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	28 34 Unchgd.
" " Orleans	..	..	27.50 Unchgd.
Future at New Orleans May	..	..	24 60+ 3
" " July	..	..	22 55— 3

New York, Mar. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	..	13 000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..	..
" " to Continent	..	..	..
Future at New York May	..	..	24 88
" " July	..	..	22 88
" " Oct.	..	..	23 44
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	28 20
" " Orleans	..	..	28 25
Future at New Orleans May	..	..	21 83
" " July	..	..	22 38

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 1.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 467 for Fully Good Broach April-May, gradually declined to Rs. 464½ and then improved to Rs. 471 on bull speculators buying. The advance continued to Rs. 476½, and the rate then declined to Rs. 471|72, and remained at about this price, the bazaar closing at Rs. 471½. The market at Colaba opened at Rs. 473, advanced to Rs. 475, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

The ready market is quiet but steady, the enquiry being very moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	April-May ..	475
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	July-Aug ..	486
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	May ..	448
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	..	447
Good M.G. Southerns	..	May-June ..	448

MESSRS. DULERAI'S COTTON REPORT.

Yesterday our Market for F. G. Broach Delivery Contracts opened at Rs. 456 per Candy declined to 452 again advanced to Rs. 457 remained steady at that point for a considerable time and on Japanese Houses buying the market improved to 460. At Colaba the market opened at 462 and after small fluctuations closed at 464.

The under tone of the market continues steady, and some of the Japanese House and leading Marwadi Jobbers were free buyers. There is a rumour in the market that a syndicate of the leading firms of Bombay are going to corner Broach descriptions. We are not in a position to say whether their efforts will be crowned with success for, everything depends upon the percentage of Broach tenders passing in survey. We are surprised to see the Cotton Contract Committee quoting the rates of spot F. G. Broach [illegible] the ready parcels of Broach [illegible] sold at prices varying between [illegible] according to quality. Does this [illegible] this year's crop is below type [illegible] fixed.

Ready market continues the [illegible]

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 1ST APRIL 1919.

			Rupees
Fully Good M. G. Broach	..	April-May	472
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	..	May	448
Fine M. G. Oomras	..	..	446
Good M. G. Southerns	..	May-June	470
" " "	..	July-Aug.	476

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Broach Rs.	Oomra	M. G.	Bengal	Delivery.
M. G. Bengal	466	466	466	471	Ready
M. G. Mid-Fanam	461	463	461	466	"
M. G. Oomras No. 1	444	446	444	446	"
M. G. Oomras No. 2		426	426	426	"
M. G. Broach	477	472	468	446	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st Mar. 1919.

Cotton	..	19 622 bales.
Wheat	..	166,512 Cwts
Linseed	..	1 2.7 "
Rape, etc.	..	502 "
Ginerilyseed	..	1,465 "
Poppyseed	..	Nil "
Groundnuts	..	532 "
Cast. seed	..	297 "
Rice	..	20,186 "
Myrabolams	..	1,714 "
Cottonseed	..	2,542 "
Mowrasseed	..	Nil "
Gram	..	16,147 "
Jewar	..	951 "
Maize	..	Nil "
Barley	..	548 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 1st 5-30 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	76 0 0	0 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	76 0 0	0 0 0
" Acharnir beards	76 0 0	0 0 0
Rajpeased, Brown Delhi	12 12 0	13 0 0
" Cawnpore	12 11 0	13 2 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	0 0 0	13 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	13 2 0	14 0 0
" Thin	13 2 0	13 12 0
Twisted White 55-15	168 0 0	22 0 0
" Gujar 75-25	144 0 0	21 0 0
" Black	90 0 0	20 0 0
" Gujar 50-50	90 0 0	18 0 0
Poppyseed, White	17 0 0	17 0 0
Groundnuts	97 0 0	97 0 0
Barley	8 0 0	8 0 0
Mowrasseed	22 0 0	7 4 0
Cottonseed	78 0 0	16 12 0
Forward.	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	0 1 0	
Linseed May	14 2 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 1st.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	0 15 0
Shapurji No 10	0 14 0
Simplex No 10	0 14 0
Currimbhai No. 12½	0 16 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 0

(Continued on page 4.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Annual Stock-taking sale at Bombay, Jewellery Mart, 367, Hornby Road, Fort.
Band of the 1/17th B. B. & C. I. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) at Esplanade Bandstand from 6 to 8 p.m.
Annual General Meeting of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases, Bombay Sanitary Association, Princess St., 5-15 p.m. (S.T.).
King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League, Annual Meeting at the Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting, Grahams Building, 3-30 p.m.
Public meeting to support Mr. Patel's Hindu Marriage Bill, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Bombay Sanitary Association, annual meeting in Bombay Sanitary Institute Building at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

THURSDAY, April, 3.

Bombay Natural History Society.—Meeting of Members and Friends at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6 p.m.
Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Linga, Banderabbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 6.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at 4 a.m., with fate for up to 10 a.m.
S. S. Manora with outward Parcel Mails expected to arrive at 7 a.m
Mail steamer Manora with outward parcel mails of 13th March due at 7 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Humphrey Bishop at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre. Cinema at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KHAMBATA.—Talejar Jijibhoy Khambata, son of Jijibhoy D. Khambata, Solicitor, grandson of Shapurji B. Katrak, died yesterday at 6-30 p.m. Funeral this morning at 8-30 a.m. (Bombay Time) at Lamington Road.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The temings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Northern Express	12 17	0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Volunteers are required to be present at the Town Hall to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in full uniform.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The mail steamer Khiva, which left Bombay on the 1st instant, arrived London on Friday the 28th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Manora with the Outward Parcel Mails of the 13th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Sunday next.

TELUGU LITERARY CIRCLE.

A benefit performance of "Vidya-Haran" by the Gandharva Natak Mandali in aid of the Telugu Literary Circle will be performed at the Elphinstone theatre, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.), to-night.

SEND-OFF TO COLONEL N. KIRBY.

There was a pleasant gathering at the Chotani Saw Mill on Saturday last to meet Colonel N. Kirby C.I.E., R.E. late Engineers Store Officer, and Commanding Royal Engineer, Mhow Division and Mrs. Kirby, who are proceeding to England on long leave prior to retirement.

Colonel and Mrs. Kirby were garlanded and handsome bouquets were presented to them by Mr. Chotani.

FIRST AID CLASSES.

Under the auspices of the South Indian club it is arranged to hold regular "First aid" classes every Saturday from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. in the Club premises, Ramachandra Mansions, Sandherest Road, Girgaum. The classes are free and the lessons on home nursing and personal hygiene will be illustrated by lantern slides, models and practical demonstration. As the class commences from Saturday, the 5th April, those wishing to join the class are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretaries of the club before that date.

PROTEST MEETING RE--TRAMWAY ZOOLUM.

Under the auspices of the Indian Passengers' Traffic Relief Association a protest meeting will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the grounds near the French Bridge, when Messrs. Manu Subedhar, Jamnadas Mehta, V. V. Jairajani, S. S. Mehta, S. D. Navalkar, H. D. Nanavathy, Naranda Purushotham, S. H. Jabhuvala, Anasthram Vaikuntram and Dr. Savarkar will speak on the grievances of tramway passengers.

Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

STABBED BY AN UNKNON PERSON.

One Hasanalli Jafferji, living on the first floor of a house in Cooper Street, was found lying on the threshold of his room in a pool of blood; he had a stab-wound in the abdomen and another on the left side of the neck. Hasanalli was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he is doing well. He stated that he returned home at 10-30 p.m. and leaving a lamp in the rear room went to the water-tap; on his return he found the room in darkness and when he lit a match some one stabbed him in the stomach. He seized his assailant and he was stabbed again; the man, however, escaped.

Acting Captain F. Kingston, General List, is reported died of disease in the Casualty List No. 846, Indian Expeditionary Forces.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 3.)

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 1st.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 5/16
Fcs. Demand	202 1/2
American Dollars	290
Hongkong "	216 1/2
Shanghai	317 1/2
Japan	143 1/2
Singapore	156 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, April 1.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-9-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 202 1/2.
Credit 3 Msd/a Fr. 215.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 144-8.
60 D/st. Japan Rs. 141-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 213-8.
D. D. Shanghai Rs. 315.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156-4.
D. D. on New York Rs. 290.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds Due 1920-22 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 83.
4 per cen. Municipal Short dated 82.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank rate:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

There were no transactions in the Old Market, as it was the first day of the settlement.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—
Madhowji 2,100, Fazulbhoy 735, Simplex 637½, Finlay 465, Kohinoor 1,232½, Shahpurji 122½, Tata Old Defd. 1,135.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April 1st

		Total up-to-date.	
War Bonds	Rs.	Rs.	
Cash Certificates	" 875-12	"	875-12
Total	875-12	"	875-12

MESSRS DULERAI AND CO'S REPORT.

Total receipts on Friday in Bombay 9,341
Total receipts of cotton since September, last 14,18,418
Total ... 14,27,759

On Saturday our market for F. G. Broach Delivery Contracts opened at Rs. 457 per candy, and remained steady at that point. There were small fluctuations and the market closed at 461. At Colaba the market after little business closed at 462.

On Sunday, it being a settlement day for option business the market was wholly irregular. There was a regular tug of war between the Bears and the Bulls. At the commencement of the operations the Bulls put forth all their energies, and carried the prices as high as 469; but a further rise was arrested by the pressure of the prominent Bear jobbers, and the rest following suit brought a sold decline of Rs. 15 per candy in no time and the Market closed at 454.

MILL-STORES AND CHEMICALS MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

April 1.

The general tone of the market shows a slow and sustained fall in the prices of the important articles. Merchants who booked very large indents for Healds and Reeds and other articles, in anticipation of the war lasting till the end of 1919 or even further, are involved in a fix, in as much as, the quotations from Manchester for Healds were then nearly 44 pence, and for Reeds nearly 6¾ pence. These stocks are lying in the markets and fetch very poor prices in comparison to the Home quotations. Consequently, merchants are too anxious to sell their goods even at heavy losses. Several weak holders are reported to have struck the bargain, at Rs. 1-8-0 per 800 eyes and Reeds at Re. 0-4-3 per 100 dents.

Several merchants have received intimation from England about the removal of the Priority-Certificate on articles like Shuttles and Bobbins of the well-known Wilson Make. Moreover, owing to the demobilisation in England, manufacturing companies take in more workers, hence, there is a possibility of big stocks arriving in the markets within a few months. As for the Japanese Shuttles and Bobbins, a few disputes are pending owing to the refusal of some to take delivery of their contracted goods. Consequently, sales of such goods by Auction take place. Japanese indenting firms receive very few indents for these articles.

CHEMICALS.

Recent English Mail has brought information that the United Alkali Company has begun to book indents for a few chemicals like Bleaching, Caustic-Soda etc., though in very limited quantity. The approximate prices current in this week of important chemicals, are as follows:—

English Bleaching Rs. 31 per cwt.
Japanese Bleaching Rs. 25 per cwt.
Eng. China-Clay No. 20 Rs. 117 per ton.
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 15 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 30 per cwt.
Cichromate of Soda Rs. 58 per cwt.
Bichromate of Potash Rs. 108 per cwt.
Litharge flake Rs. 48 per cwt.
Caustic Soda 98 per cent. Rs. 43 per cwt.
Caustic Soda 76 per cent. Rs. 25 per cwt.
Glauber Salt Rs. 6 per cwt.
Brown Sugar of Lead Rs. 116 per cwt.

Among the Sizing materials only Sago is as yet high, owing to scarcity and difficulty of shiping from Singapore. Other articles are steady.

HINDI PROVINCIAL LITERARY CONFERENCE.

The 2nd Hindi Provincial Literary Conference is to be held at Khandwa during the Easter Holidays on the 18th, 19th and 20th instant. The delegate fee is fixed at Re. 1 per head.

The chairman of the Reception Committee has received an intimation from the Local Government that there is no objection to Government servants and students taking part in the literary conference.

THEFT IN A TEMPLE.

A JAIL BIRD'S EIGHTH OFFENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged one Popatlal Chaganlal, a Hindu having seven previous convictions, wtih theft of a pair of shoes from the door of a temple.

One Bhagwasingh, the door keeper of the temple, deposed that he found the accused who had no shoes while entering the temple compound, coming out with the shoes on his feet. He then arrested him and handed him over to the police after consulting the owner of the shoes.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he had an altercation with the door-keeper's mate whom he charged with assault before a Police-peon, present there, and that the door-keeper and his mate simply to get rid of the charge brought this charge of theft against him.

The accused was however convicted on evidence and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A TRAM CONDUCTOR ROBBED.

A JUVENILE CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged one Nurmahomed having two previous convictions with theft of Rs. 2 belonging to the Bombay Tramway Company, from the bag of Surajhalli Mahinarayen, while the latter was busy giving tickets to passengers.

The accused who was caught red-handed by a Police-peon, pleaded guilty but said that he was drunk at the time. His worship convicted and sentenced him to 18 months' imprisonment in the Dharwar Juveniles' Jail.

MOTOR FATALITY AT CHOWPATTY.

DRIVER EXONERATED FROM BLAME.

The coroner, Dr. W. Numan, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu widow Narbadabai, aged 25 years, residing in Hanuman Lane.

Frederick Sisby, motor driver to the Naval Commander-in-Chief, deposed that at 9 p.m. on Monday he left Government House and when he arrived opposite the Wilson College he passed a gharry going in the opposite direction. He slowed down and sounded his horn, when he saw two women coming across the road. He was then travelling at the rate of ten miles per hour; the women stopped in the middle of the road. He opened up again and tried to pass, as he thought the women were stopping to allow the car to pass. They rushed across as the witness approached them. Although he swerved his car, it struck one of the women with the rear side lamp. She rolled in between the lamps and struck the number plate. He got down and saw a woman lying on the road apparently dead. Admiral Gaunt sent the woman to a hospital with Flag-Lt. Walton and a sepoy.

After some further evidence had been adduced the jury returned a verdict of death from being run over by a motor, but the driver was exonerated.

DEATH OF A HINDU WOMAN.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR LORRY.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of Nathubai, a Hindu woman aged 21, who was stated to have been knocked down and killed by a motor lorry driven by Harry Lefevre, on the Lamington Road on Sunday.

John Hall who was with Lefevre in the lorry said when he approached the Imperial Cinema he saw two women crossing from right to left. They were attract of each other, and Lefevre sounded the horn. One of them ran across, but the other stopped, looked round and laughed. Then she tried to run across. She hesitated and was confused as somebody shouted out to her. Although Lefevre put on the brakes the front of the car, struck the deceased and the left hand wheel passed over her. The lorry was on the proper side of the round and going slowly. The deceased was taken to the J. J. Hospital.

Mr. K. S. Digh of the St. John Ambulance Brigade said the lorry was on its proper and going at the ordinary pace, and the horn also had been sounded. The deceased got confused and the people shouted her to stop. The driver put on the brakes and stopped the car within its own length; he was not to blame.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received whilst running across the street in front of a motor lorry and exonerated the driver from blame.

CRICKET AT RAWALPINDI.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAWALPINDI, April 1.

The Indian Eleven has won in a match with the Frontier Province Eleven Team by three wickets. Scores:—

English 201 and 158. Indian 209 and 151 for seven wickets.

The Indian eleven will play with the Punjab Eleven at Rawalpindi on the 2nd and 3rd April.

GRIEVANCES OF TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public have to suffer many hardships while travelling in the Tramways of Bombay, but the Tramway Company has taken no steps to remove these grievances. During the War-times, people did very patiently undergo these hardships, but even now, when the War has ceased, the Tramway Company has proved itself deaf enough not to effect any healthy improvements in the system. Not only this, but has added one more hardship by Prohibiting Passengers from standing at the rear of the Tramcars. In spite of the strong protest of the public, newspapers and even the Municipal Corporation against this step of the Company, the officers of the Company have paid no heed whatsoever to the matter. In order to get these grievances redressed, the public must start a Passive Resistance Movement for establishing their right to stand at the rear part of the Tramcars, as long as the Tramway Company does not undertake to run an increased number of cars. This movement has, therefore, been started under the auspices of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association; hence, those intending to join the Passive Resistance Movement are requested to communicate their names and addresses to the undersigned.—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ GOCULDAS NENSEY,
Hony. Joint Secretary,
Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association.
291-93, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort,
Bombay, March 29.

CONTROL OF FOOD GRAINS.

IN DEFENCE OF THE ASST. CONTROLLER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me the hospitality of your columns to express my views about the sequence of events which led to the affray at the Assistant Controller's office on Thursday last.

No one who has any knowledge of the working of the Controller's department particularly about the distribution of rice can have any sympathy with the object of the retail grain dealers who created the disturbances above referred to. So far as can be seen their real grievance seemed to be that by the action of the Assistant Controller the retail grain dealers of Bombay, who prey on the necessities of the poor, have been deprived of the chance of making large profits by selling foodstuffs at prices much higher than the prices fixed by the Controller. Owing to numerous charitable organisation various cheap grain depots, some of which I am informed on reliable authority are miscalled cheap grain depots, have been opened in Bombay; some of which sell foodstuffs to the general public at the Controller's prices and often even at rates less than these to the poor and the needy. It is a patent fact that, owing to the shortage of steamers, there is not a sufficient quantity of rice to meet the requirements of all dealers and consumers. The control department wisely gives priority in distribution to the cheap grain depots and so the retail dealers do not get quantities sufficient to make large profits. One can very well understand the reason if a crowd of actual consumers were to make some demonstration because of the high rates but it was simply foolish of the Kanias to make this demonstration simply because they have not been given the opportunity of fleecing the poor.

There is one outstanding fact that there is a large shortage of foodstuffs in Bombay and elsewhere, and so the temptation to profiteering is very great. To give only one concrete instance. In normal years the average monthly consumption of grain in Bombay is about 60,000 bags while during the two months of January and February of the present year only 25,000 bags arrived in Bombay. The price of grain under Government control was during this period about Rs. 62 per candy while the price of uncontrolled grain was about Rs. 80 to 85 per candy. Naturally the merchants tried to get as much grain as possible from the Controller and thus make a large profit. Not succeeding in their object these merchants began to abuse the control system and the Assistant Controller who represented the system.

I have also learnt on reliable authority that the Assistant Controller was prepared to give the retail merchants all reasonable facilities through their Association and they were asked to give reasonable guarantees against profiteering. The dealers were not prepared to accept this. This incident shows the *bona fides* of these dealers. It is reported that the Controller has agreed to give 2,000 bags daily to the retail dealers because they threatened to close their shops numbering about 1,500 throughout the city and they also threatened a demonstration by the mob. Instead of the Controller's making submitting to the demands of these profiteers if he had stood firm, I personally know of some respectable and charitably inclined merchants who are prepared to open more than [illegible] shops for distributing foodstuffs to populace at very low rates. In the [illegible] these malcontents are also many [illegible] licenses have been cancelled by the Controller because of the breach of conditions imposed by the licence. The people also thought that they had a personal grievance against the Assistant Controller.

I admit that the system of distribution at present in vogue for the mofussil at the control department is not the best that could be desired. And I see from a Press Note issued on Thursday evening that the Controller is calling a meeting of all interested in this problem at his office on Monday to consider the best solution of this knotty question. But the worst enemy of the present system has to admit that the persons in charge of the various departments are carrying on their arduous duties in the best possible manner. I have often had occasion to see the working of the department as I have had to go there on behalf of a charity depot in West Khandesh. I speak from personal experience when I say that the Assistant Controller and his colleague have got the best tact for dealing with the various people who call upon them. During the course of every weekday they see hundreds of persons, some noisy, some excited and all more or less dissatisfied because every one of them cannot get all the stuff that he wants. By their pleasant and pursuasive manners they try to attend to each case individually and do the best that they can for each and try to redress the grievances and meet their demands.

The misguided Kanias confused the system and the men who had to put it in practice. They would have deserved the sympathy of the public if they had tried to attack the system in a legitimate way and get it modified. These people put themselves in the wrong when they assaulted the Assistant Controller and I am afraid that if timely help had not arrived the consequences would have been very much more serious.

Hoping that at any rate the Controller will learn a lesson from this incident and change his system of distribution particularly for the mofussil and thus save the catastrophe of a possible violent demonstration of the hungry mob in the remote districts of the Presidency.—Yours, etc.,

B. K. DESAI.

Bombay, March 29.

In the last half year five joint stock companies with an aggregate capital of 19 lakhs were registered in the Holkar State including the Central India Tile and Brick Works Co. Ltd., capital Rs. 5,00,000 and the Central India Dairy Co. Ltd. capital Rs. 6,00,000.

SALSETTE THEFTS UNRAVELLED.

HIS "HOLINESS" UNDER ARREST.

(From a Correspondent.)

For a long while, there have been such startling thefts and burglaries committed throughout Salsette, especially in Bandra, Kurla, Ghatkoper, Santa Cruz, Parla and Borivli, that the suburban folk were beginning to condemn Salsette as hopelessly unsafe for residential purposes, the wonder of it all being that though in many cases property worth some thousands was made off with, no clue could be had in the matter.

Recent events, however, ought to have a reassuring effect, for the police have succeeded in capturing many a wolf in sheep's clothing, one of the most important arrests being that of his "Holiness" Bowriah Bawa, an interesting person with a remarkable personality, who, it is alleged was the heart and soul and the motive power of a cunning coterie whose light-fingered exploits over a vast territory bore the impress of a well planned scheme and artistic execution. Many Smilten with the pure, saintly character of his "Holiness" kissed his toes, while not a few hung about him for the benediction imported by the passing of his holy hands over their heads. Some also believed in his "Holiness" prophetic insight into matters pertaining to the turf.

To one policeman however, at Bassein, who used to carefully watch the pious pilgrim's progress, it occurred to question and investigate the anomoly of this Bawa, who while pretending to be spiritually minded yet interested himself in certain suspicious mundane pursuits and pleasures; and with some detective skill the policeman brought the man to the notice of his superiors, who turned the fellow incide out with the result that the bubble burst with an amazing upshot.

It is stated that the investigations of the police have revealed that his "Holiness" was none other than a notorious imposter and *bhampta* of Muzzafarnagar, belonging to the Baori criminal tribe and a veteran jailbird. His full name is stated to be Dhowalgir Govind *alias* Hetta Totti Bowriah.

Certain tell-tale property alleged to have been found in his possession told interesting tales, indeed, regarding the *bawa's* noctumal doings and the complicity of his confreres. Some time ago a midnight burglary was committed at Irla Parla, in the house of a Brahmin gentleman by the name of Moreshwar Trimbuck Parde and valuables worth about Rs. 5,500 was carried away. In spite of the best efforts of the police at the time no clue could be had to lead to detection of the offenders. Some of the property, however, has now been found, it is stated, in the bawa's possession and identified, as also a portion of the booty carried away from the house of Mr. Damle, another Hindu gentleman, also of Irla Parla in whose house a theft had taken place and property of the value of about Rs. 400 had been stolen. It is also alleged that some valuables worth Rs. 3,500 have been taken away by four accomplices of the *bawa* to the Punjaub, whither Sub-Inspector Daniels of the Bandra police and a picked party of constables, have been despatched for their capture.

From the very [illegible] measures which are being adopted by the Thana District Police it is clear that they are now determined to justify their existence in right earnest and it is high time they should [illegible] police offences against [illegible] created a panic in the suburbs and detracted considerably [illegible] attractiveness of moral life of this [illegible] plenty pure air and sunshine [illegible] salubrious climate.

Once the menace of [illegible] such as the Wagris, Bas[illegible] who have found Salsette an excellent Eldorado for their nefarious doings, is completely eliminated from the minds of the suburban people, Salsette will soon regain its reputation as a quiet and peaceful resort.

THE SUN WILL RISE AND THE SUN WILL SET!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This is only to congratulate the Bunder Press on the marvellous [illegible] mical discovery that "notwithstanding the Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai's resignation and the published grounds thereof, the Sun will rise tomorrow morning and set to-morrow night."

Of course, the Sun will rise and the Sun set notwithstanding this discovery as before; however, it requires an abnormally clever man to blurt out such clever platitudes on the Fool's Day.

Ah! What a delightful idea! The Sun Will Rise and The Sun Will Set!

What a charming prospect! The Sun will rise and the Sun will set even if the Bori Bunder shop is wound up and "turgid nonsense" served every morning at the breakfast table! The Sun will rise and the Sun will set "notwithstanding "the infinity of mischiefs" of the mischievous "Times" too, the Sun will rise and the Sun will set even if Civilization goes to-pieces. Nay, the Sun will rise and the Sun will set even if Empires crumble away. But will the Sun rise and will it set if Wisdom pays a visit to the Bori Bunder Press, and if Sense of Proportion enters the Empty Chambers of Anglo-Indian scribes!

Perhaps No. For, it can happen only on a cloudy day.—Yours, Philosophically,

N. B. VIDYARKAR.

High Court, Bombay, April 2.

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Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Vericocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.

Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial lb. bottle Rs. 30.

Mr. V. I. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind) says:—
I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

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WONDERFUL PILLS.

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RESTORES FORMER SHAPELINESS

The excessive accumulation of fat in tissues besides the inconvenience it occassions has a tendency to shorten life. Corpulent persons suffer from weighing down of abdomen, producing [illegible] dragging pains in back and loins. As it enlarges, greater strain is brought upon orifice of navel, producing umbelical Hernia. The use of CHAPMAN'S BELT will do more to prevent hernia than [illegible] else will towards a cure. CHAPMAN'S BELT affords the most effectual support to the internal organs, preventing pressure on the funds of the womb and protecting against the numerous diseases and deformities which may occur from want of due precaution at these critical stages.

GEO. CHAPMAN & CO.,

Specialists.

4, Sandhurst Rd., Girgaon, Bombay.

ESSEN MINERS' STRIKE SPREADING.

REVOLUTIONARY WORKMEN'S GUARD DEMANDED.

COLLISION WITH POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 1.

A message from Essen states that the miners' strike has spread to eleven pits in Dortmund, twelve in Witten and seven in Boehum districts. A meeting of the strikers passed a resolution demanding the formation of a Revolutionary Workmen's Guard, establishment of relations with the Russian Soviet Government and disarmament of the police in Germany.

Eleven were killed and 37 wounded in a fight between the strikers and the police at Witten.

SPARTACIST OUTBREAK AT TANGERMUENDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 1.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Magdeburg states that the Spartacists at Tangermuende stormed and plundered lighters carrying provisions for the frontier army. Troops were brought up, were fired on and replied. Several were killed and wounded. The troops finally cleared the harbour.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN AUSTRIA

COMMUNICATION WITH VIENNA AT A STANDSTILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 1.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Vienna states that the strike has extended to the Northern Railway. Communications between Vienna and the outside world is almost at a standstill. If food trains continue to be held up, bread ration will be halved next week.

JOIN HUNGARIAN MOVEMENT.

SOVIETS APPEAL TO WORKMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 1.

PARIS.—The "Temps" learns from Geneva that the new Hungarian Soviet Government has issued an appeal to the Czech, Serbian and Rumanian workmen urging them to join the Hungarian movement and overthrow their respective Governments.

The Czech Socialists appear to be firmly resolved to oppose any invasion of Bolshevism in the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

Klofac, Socialist leader and Minister of National Defence in the Czecho-Slovak Ministry, declared that the Czech democratic army would unhesitatingly crush any attempt to establish Bolshevist regime in Bohemia.

BANISHMENT OF HAPSBURGS

BILL IN AUSTRIAN ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 1.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Vienna states that Government has introduced a Bill perpetually abolishing all rights and privileges of the Hapsburgs, banishing all members of the houses of Hapsburg and Bourbon Parma and proclaiming the German-Austrian Republic the owner of the personal and real estate of the Hapsburg, the proceeds of which may be used for the benefit of sufferers from the war. The private property of the Hapsburg will remain untouched.

HUNGARIAN SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

RELATIONS WITH GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 1.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Vienna states that the Bolgar and Benyoe mandatories for the Hungarian Soviet Government have handed their credentials to the President of the German-Austrian National Assembly. Speeches were exchanged hoping for a continuance of the good relations between Hungary and German-Austria.

A RED NATIONAL GUARD.

ESTABLISHED IN HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 1.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Budapest dated March 27th states that a decree of the Revolutionary Executive establishes a Red National Guard, whose members may be called up at any time for war service.

The Government ordered, the Entente flags to be hoisted on the hotel where the Entente missions were staying as a token of respect on the occasion of the departure of the mission.

COUNCIL OF FOUR MEETING.

TO CONSIDER MEASURES TO MEET EVENTS IN BUDAPEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 6 p.m. April 1.

PARIS.—The Council of Four held two meetings yesterday, the second of which attended by Marshall Foch, General Pershing, Sir Henry Wilson and General Diaz, it is believed dealt with the inter-Allied measures to be taken in view of the events in Budapest.

PRELIMINARY POINTS OF PEACE TREATY.

DISCUSSION CONCENTRATED ON FRONTIER QUESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. April 1.

PARIS.—It is semi-officially announced that the Council of Four is continuing deliberations of the preliminary points of the Peace Treaty with Germany. It would appear that its attention is at present concentrated on questions of Polish frontier and the left bank of the Rhine. Regarding the former the Council is not yet in complete agreement concerning the annexation by Poland of the territory inhabited by 2 or 3 million Germans.

Concerning the question of indemnities to be imposed on Germany it is probable that the Entente will settle the question more rapidly than the question of Polish Frontier.

The "Temps" says, that the Council of Foreign Ministers has dealt with the provisioning of Esthonia.

HUNGARY DECLARES WAR ON SERBIA.

SKIRMISH BETWEEN HUNGARIAN AND FRENCH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 1.

It is reported that the Soviet Government of Hungary has declared war on Serbia and the surrounding countries.

Skirmishing between French and Hungarian detachments has occurred at Szevedin.

PROVISIONAL NAVY FOR GERMANY.

BILL PASSES ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 1.

A message from Weimar states that the Assembly passed a Bill to create a provisional navy which Noske said was necessary to protect the transport of foodstuffs, remove mines and protect fisheries.

LANDING OF POLISH TROOPS AT DANTZIG.

ENTENTE'S ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 1.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Berlin states that the Entente has sent an ultimatum to the Government demanding assent to the landing of Polish troops at Dantzig and declaring that refusal will be regarded as a breach of the armistice.

The Government replied that it would not be responsible for the measure demanded but it was prepared to facilitate Polish landing in Stettin, Koenigsberg, Memel and Libau in a most effective manner.

NORWAY'S SERVICES TO ENTENTE.

COL. HOUSE'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. April 1.

PARIS.—Colonel House addressing the Norwegian Delegation for the League of Nations, in the course of a historic tribute to Norway's services, said that no neutral had rendered more valuable services to the Entente than Norway and if Christiania were less awkwardly placed geographically it would have been suggested as a meeting place for the League of Nations.

DEMOBILISATION OF BRITISH ARMY.

62,000 OFFICERS AND 2,149,000 MEN RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. April 1.

The Army Council has decided to maintain Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps as a part of post-war army organisation.

Since the armistice 62,000 officers and 2,149,000 men have been demobilised.

FRENCH LUXURY TAX ABOLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 1.

PARIS.—The Chamber despite the Government's opposition has abolished the Luxury Tax.

EXPORT FROM GERMANY.

RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 1.

PARIS.—The list of commodities which Germany is prohibited from exporting comprises war material of all kinds, including warships, also gold and silver and securities. The exports permitted conditionally include coal, dye-stuffs, various products of iron and steel, sugar, windowglass, electrical and certain other machinery, and Allied governments are entitled to purchase these articles and representatives of the Allies will proceed immediately to Cologne and other places to arrange the prices, etc., with the Germans. Purchases by the Allies must not exceed two-thirds of the surplus of any of these commodities, which Germany has for sale. Germany will be free to export the remaining one-third as she wishes, but the proceeds of all exports will be devoted to the payment of the German food bill.

FUTURE ADMINISTRATION OF EGYPT.

FULL ENQUIRY PROMISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 1.

Replying to Mr. Ormsby Gore in the House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth stated that it had always been Government's intention that as soon as possible a full enquiry should be made regarding what constitutional and departmental changes were necessary to give effect to the declared policy of Government with regard to the future administration of Egypt. Responsible Egyptian public opinion would have every opportunity of being heard at such an enquiry.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON RUSSIAN TROOPS.

GERMANY'S DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 1.

COPENHAGEN, March 26.—A message from Weimar states that in the National Assembly Noske denied that German troops attacked the Russian Soviet troops as stated in Tchitcherin's message to Budapest. The German Government would undertake no offensive in Courland or Lithuania. A certain safeguarding of the eastern frontier was unfortunately still necessary, but Government only wished to live in peace and good neighbourship with Russia.

DEATH OF SIR W. DUFF GIBSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 1.

The death is announced of Sir W. Duff Gibbon.

The late Sir William Duff Gibbon went to Ceylon when 18 years of age and rose to be the chairman of the Ceylon Planters' Association in 1878, and acting Planting member of the Ceylon Legislative Council. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute. He was 82 years of age at the time of his demise.

HOMEWARD FARES.

FURTHER REDUCTION ASKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 1.

In the House of Commons Sir J. D. Rees asked could Mr. Montagu announce any further reduction in fares from India. Sir J. D. Rees affirmed that the rates at present were prohibitive for public servants and their families in many cases.

Mr. Fisher referred to his reply on March 12th.

EXCLUSION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

BILL IN CAPE ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 1.

CAPE TOWN, March 15.—The House of Assembly has passed the first reading of the bill empowering Government to repatriate enemy subjects and naturalised British subjects of enemy origin, who express a wish to that effect and to deport those of both classes who are deemed by a specially constituted board to be "a danger to the peace and welfare of the state".

SOVIETS BEING FORMED EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 1.

A message from Berlin states that Soviets are rapidly being established throughout Hungary. The peasants are welcoming this opportunity to secure land.

BISHOP OF OXFORD RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 1.

The Bishop of Oxford has resigned desiring greater leisure for writing, preaching and speaking.

TO-DAY'S TOWN HALL MEETING.

IN SUPPORT OF HINDU MARRIAGES BILL.

The following is the programme of to-day's public meeting of the Hindu community of Bombay in support of the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill:—

Resolution No. I.—"That Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad be requested to take the chair".

Proposed by—The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh
Seconded by—Rao Bahadur B. A. Bhagvat.

Resolution No. II.—"That this meeting of the Hindu community of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association and the Aryan Brotherhood, approves of the principle of the Hindu Marriages (Validating) Bill introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel."

Proposed by—Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao.
Seconded by—The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye.
Supported by—Mr. P. K. Telang.

Resolution No. III.—"That this meeting emphatically asserts its opinion that marriages among Hindus, irrespective of caste, are in perfect consonance with the spirit and traditions of the Hindu Religion and repudiates the opinions expressed elsewhere by individuals or in meetings that such marriages were or are forbidden by Hindu Shastras or even Usage."

Proposed by—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Seconded by—Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai.
Supported by—(1) Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji and (2) Mr. K. R. Daphtary.

Resolution No. IV.—"Being of opinion that the interpretation put upon the Hindu Law in regard to the validity of intercaste marriages amongst Hindus is as much opposed to Reason and Individual Liberty as to ancient Hindu faith and traditions, this meeting considers that legislation on the lines of the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill is absolutely necessary for the moral and spiritual as well as the social and political progress of India."

Proposed by—Mr. D. G. Padhye.
Seconded by—Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai.
Supported by—Mr. D. S. Yande.

Resolution No. V.—"That the President be authorized to forward the resolutions of the meeting to the Local and Imperial Governments."

Proposed by—Mr. D. G. Dalvi.
Seconded by—Mr. N. M. Muzumdar.
Resolution No. VI.—Vote of thanks to the Chair.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Indo-British Institution yesterday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd held a Reception at Government House.

Kumar Shri Savai Singhji of Jamnagar has arrived at Government House.

The appointment of a successor to the late Bishop Lefroy as Metropolitan will be made without delay. All members of the Viceroy's Council except Sir Sankaran Nair and Sir Thomas Holland arrived in Simla on Tuesday. Sir Sankaran was expected in the evening and Sir Thomas on Wednesday. There will be meeting of the Viceroy's Executive council at Dehra Dun on April 10th.

Lieut.-Col. W. D. Sutherland, I. M. S., Imperial Serologist, Calcutta, is granted six months' leave from April 1st. Captain R. H. Lloyd will officiat.

It is stated that the Hon. Mr. W. P. Rice will be appointed as Secretary to the Home Department, Government of India, when Sir James DuBoulay goes on leave.

Mr. French, Additional Secretary to the Punjab Government is proceeding Home on leave on account of ill-health. Mr. Shaikh Asghar Ali, I. C. S., takes charge of the office in his place.

Mr. H. Denning, I. C. S., Under-Secretary in the Finance Department, Government of India, will be placed on a deputation at the India Office in the Financial section. He will proceed Home very shortly. He will be succeeded by Mr. E. N. Blandy, I. C. S., former Under-Secretary, Finance Department of Bengal.

CANADA'S AMBITIONS IN THE BALKANS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CREDIT WITH RUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 1.

[illegible] learns that Canada has signed an agreement establishing credit with Rumania in order that the latter may purchase from Canada essential materials and manufacture for the work of reconstruction. Rumania's import trade with Germany before the war exceeded 22 million sterling and Canada feels that the Balkans offer large potential markets for the British Empire.

In the course of an interview, Mr. Lloyd Harris, Chairman of the Canadian Trade Mission in London, said, "I look upon the establishment of this credit with Rumania as a practical plan of peacemaking. Bolshevism can be stemmed in its onward sweep across Europe by taking immediate action and supplying essential materials for countries like Rumania to rebuild and reconstruct themselves. We have an instant duty to those devastated lands and I am glad that Canada is taking the lead. I should like to see the whole question considered from the Empire's standpoint by all parts of the Empire."

Negotiations are in process between Greece, Serbia and Canada. Sir George Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Finance is at present in Paris and Mr. Lloyd Harris returns there from London to-morrow. It is understood that Canada is sending seed grain to Rumania together with agricultural implements.

BOMBA[illegible] COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Council of Women was held in the Science Institute Mayo Road, Bombay, yesterday, H. E. Lady Lloyd presiding.

Mrs. Gray read the Secretarial report; Mrs. J. B. Petit, the Famine Sectional Committee's Report, and Mrs. Brent, the Troops Reception Committee's Report. Mrs. Carmichael delivered an address on the deplorable state of the city's sanitation and the need of women helping in the work of sanitation. Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan read a statement of accounts.

LADY LLOYD'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd said: when I came to this room I absolutely had no idea that anything in the nature of a speech was expected from me this afternoon. So my words will be very few indeed. I should like just to say one or two things. I think it is just over two months—if I remember rightly—since I had the honour of presiding at the inauguration meeting of the Bombay Women's Council, and I feel that a great deal has happened during those two months. As far as I personally am concerned I look back upon and remember the day when I first came amongst you with some trepidation as a new-comer amongst strangers hoping for a welcome. But I now feel that I can come here with confidence to a meeting of friends who have given me a welcome so generous and so sincere from the moment I landed here, and that all women workers in Bombay are my friends, my co-helpers and my supporters in all that I hope to do in this city which I already look upon as my home. (Applause). No one of us who has heard the very inspiring reports of the progress that has been read to us, can help wondering at the rapidity with which the Women's Council has forged ahead and begun its triumphant progress since that inauguration meeting.

I need not refer again to the details which have been touched upon in the inspiring and admirable reports read before us, but there are two points, perhaps, which have given me great satisfaction in this eminently all-round satisfactory development.

FAMINE FUND.

The first is the way in which we have been able to start coping with the crying needs of the day—the way in which we have succeeded in amalgamating our famine fund work with that of the general famine fund committee. I do not think we can have a better example of the way in which the Women's Council is going to work in future than this, that we are always going to be ready to give all help to any existing and already established institutions, and to any activity which is recognised as invaluable—our special experience and our special strength to schemes which may be sometimes large and sometimes small. That is our idea and we have succeeded in putting it into practice as we have done in regard to our famine work.

SIND WOMEN'S BRANCH.

The second point which gives me satisfaction, although it is a smaller one and not fully discussed, is the way in which the Sind Women's Branch has shown an eager desire to become amalgamated with the Women's Council in Bombay; and I hope that is going to happen all over India. Inspired by our example, and profiting by our experience the women's organisations, which were primarily started for war purposes, will, I hope, perpetuate themselves by carrying on work for women ("Hear, Hear").

SANITATION.

In conclusion, I hope, we have not listened unmoved to the very stirring address from Mrs. Carmichael on the urgent need of women's efforts for improving sanitation in this city, and I am sure no one who can afford time and who has aptitude and strength for such work is indicated by Mrs. Carmichael, would be backward in coming forward to improve this very deplorable state of affairs. (Applause).

The proceedings then terminated.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

PRELIMINARY ROUND.

LUSITANIANS (A) (2) DRAW WITH INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO (2).

There were two games on the card on Tuesday, neither of which proved very interesting. The meeting between the Lusitanians' second team and the Instituto Luso Indiano on the Bombay Gymkhana ground proved a rather dull affair, neither side being able to come out better of the trial after 70 minutes' play. The Lusitanians were more in evidence during the initial period when they scored twice through Noronha. After ends had been changed, the Institute team forced the pace and equalised through Pinto and Saldanha. During the closing period, the exchanges were fairly even, but both set of forwards missed scoring by shooting wide, the ball sailing over the cross-bar. An extra ten minutes' play was then decided on, the teams changing sides after five minutes' play. But no further score was recorded and the game thus ended in a draw of two goals each.

The teams were:—

Lusitanians (A).—Masquirenas; Stevens and Lewis; Coutinho, Newman D'Souza and Fernandes; Misquito, Mendies, Castallino, Noronha and Vitto.

Instituto Luso Indiano.—Alphonso, P. D'Souza and Gonsalves; F. Rodrigues, J. Castell and F. Roache; M. Pinto, P. Powell, C. Perreira, Saldanha and Rosario.

Referees: Major Brough and Captain Mathews.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL (Past and Present) (4) beat GOWALIA SPORTING ASSOCIATION (1).

Another school-boys' show was the second game that between the Cathedral High School boys and the Gowalia Sporting Association on the Gymkhana ground on the same evening, when the Cathedral boys won by the margin of three goals, the scores being four goals to one. The Gowalia team hardly showed any combination and their passing was both weak and erratic. The nippier Cathedral boys' forward outwitted the opposing defence which failed despicably to resist the onslaughts made on it. Shaikh scored for the school team after about ten minutes' play and the teams changed ends with the school boys leading by a goal. After change of ends, the Gowalia team scored their only point through Vaskar. Exchanges ruled even for some time, but the better training of the school team prevailed and the Gowalia defence fell off against neat short passing of the Cathedral forwards who were always on the ball. Shaikh netted three more goals in quick succession and the game ended in a win for the school team as stated.

The teams were:—

Cathedral High School (Past and Present)—Leontisini; Greenhaugh and White; Jellie, McClumpha and Beale; Jacob, Thorne, Shaikh, Mennessie and Conway.

Gowalia Sp. Association.—Bapasola; Bamboat and Bhoojwalla; Divecha, Kapadia and Gotla; Postwalla, Cooper, Taraporewalla, Waskar and Davar.

Referees:—Captain Mathews and Mr. D. Kapadia.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

(1) 4-30 p.m.—Telegraph Recreation Club v. Novices.

(2) 5-40 p.m.—Republicans v. Supply and Transport Corps.

THURSDAY'S GAMES.

(1) 4-30 p.m.—Bandra Y. M. S. C. v. Parsi Hockey Association.

(2) 5-40 p.m.—Crusaders v. Grant Medical College.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ITS FUNCTIONS AND WORKING.

EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT OF CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., April 2.

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes a special illustrated League of Nations number containing articles by many prominent statesmen including Lords Haldane, Buckmaster and Bryce and Doctor Nansen. The journal also prints a message from Mr. Lloyd George in which the Premier says the League represents the greatest attempt ever made to institute reason and justice for force and intrigue as the governing principle of International relations. Nations must not let themselves believe that having drawn up a paper constitution of peace the world has been made secure. If they allow themselves to be bemused by this policy they will only be reawakened by a new war. They must never see that the League of Nations is made an effective instrument for the solution of every international problem by their own readiness to make sacrifices on its behalf. We cannot expect war-ravaged nations to trust their desolated lands to the League's protection if its advocates hesitate to show any confidence themselves in its guardianship. To set up a society of nations in order to ensure fraternity among the peoples of the earth while simultaneously increasing armies and navies to ensure effective fratricide is to make a mockery of a great ideal.

PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OF LEAGUE.

M. Albert Thomas emphasises that one of the principal function of the League lies in the economic sphere where it is necessary to set up organs of international life. In this connection he points out Britain's selflessness by placing a greatly preponderant mercantile fleet into pool for Allied benefit during the war. He also eulogises how Britain similarly renounced the advantages in respect of foodstuffs in order rigidly to secure equal Allied distribution. He advocates the transformation of inter-Allied wartime committees into international committees for the purchase and distribution of foodstuffs whose activities might endure beyond the requisite period of attending the needs of the countries at present suffering from hunger.

DIFFICULTIES IN WORKING.

Lord Bryce foresees many difficulties in the working of the League covenant, but the longer it lives the more may we trust that nations will recognise its indispensability. To leave things now where they were before the outbreak of the war would be the most deplorable confession of human weakness and the most dismal surrender of human hopes that has ever yet been seen.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

CLOSE OF THE BOMBAY SEASON.

The curtain dropped on the Bombay Social Season last night, when their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd held a reception at Government House. Over a thousand people, representing all communities were shifting about, and to them the Governor's Band played a programme of music. A reception under usual circumstances, would mean an afternoon garden party with sports of sorts thrown in but on this occasion there was stato starch till the investures were over. The Durbar Hall was full of people who professed refreshments. " "at the counter" to the plaus of electric jets on the beautiful grounds where their Excellencies and their staff made every body perfectly at home. It was past midnight when some body in the Durbar Refreshment Hall asked for the "Home of the Forest" to be played, and then "God Save the King." to be played [illegible] of the grateful guests of the Governor and Lady Lloyd.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

Mrs. FERNANDES.—The wife of Mr. Gaudencio Fernandes of Empress Dairy, died today at 2 a.m. Funeral will leave her residence at 5 p.m. (D. I.).

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Heavy baggage should be sent to the steamer at the latest on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, before 4 p.m. at the Alexandra Dock No. 12 berth. Passengers are requested to see that the necessary labels indicating name and identification number are affixed, which, if not already in their possession, can be had from the Agents of the Steamer.

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Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible hand-writing, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday 2nd, April, 1919.

DELIBERATE MISREPRESENTATION.

It is too late in the day for the "Times of India" to suggest that the Rowlatt twins are innocent and inoffensive things. They may be meant for revolutionaries, but Government would not define the word "revolutionary" even when pressed to do so and they were against omitting 124A and 153A from the scheduled offences. The Acts are to be enforced against revolutionaries, but, what is a revolutionary and who is a revolutionary are to be determined at the pleasure of the Executive. Read the Rowlatt report, which can be had for a rupee, says our contemporary, and then refresh your memory by a perusal of the Chandavarkar-Beachcroft production. These, however, are certainly not the last word on the subject. No *ex-parte* inquiry behind the purdah, under the terms of reference imposed by Government, could satisfy the public that Government had properly ascertained the situation before launching the Rowlatt laws on the country or any part of it. The country has been now placed at the mercy of the Executive and, knowing it as we do, we cannot vouch for the people's liberties being preserved, if the Executive is thus freed from proper control. Our contemporary has a great respect and regard for Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. Why does it content itself with the joint report in which Sir Narayan involved himself and why does it not remember what Sir Narayan has said on the Rowlatt Bills themselves in its own columns? Here is a person who is, according to our contemporary, of high and unimpeachable authority. He has had a first-hand acquaintance with the question of dealing with revolutionaries and detenus on Rowlatt lines. Does he approve of the Rowlatt measures? Has he not condemned them unequivocally? Or, is Sir Narayan to be an authority only, when it suits the purpose of the "Times of India" and to be thrown aside directly he shows any independence? The public have rated the measures at their true value and do not stand in need of the laboured explanations of the "Times of India" to enable them to come to a proper decision about them. People know the authorities quoted by the "Times of India" thoroughly well. They cannot be accepted as conclusive. The so-called fountains of authority, Rowlatt and Chandavarkar-Beachcroft, are not the exclusive monopoly of the "Times of India." Its attack on Mr. Jinnah for calling a spade a spade is silly. Mr. Jinnah has taken the only course, in our opinion, possible for a self-respecting member of the Council to pursue. At every turn the solid official *bloc* met the non-official member and honourable members naturally want to fight with men not machines. The bureaucracy has made only a show of yielding on some minor points and the solid opposition offered by the entire body of non-officials, without any distinction, testifies, if anything, to the fact that the measures as they stood and as they stand are absolutely unacceptable to the public. The Rowlatt Act is no better than an ordinance, to which Sir William Vincent objected to be unwilling to resort. At every step, it was the official *bloc* that saved and supported the measures. The Act cannot be said to be the outcome of the considered judgment of the legislature. The "Times of India" has proved itself to be no better than the ordinary run of Anglo-Indian journals, whose one business in life is to side with the bureaucracy against the people. Our contemporary has failed to realise the grave situation caused by the wanton infliction of the Rowlatt measures and it comforts itself with the idea that the sun will rise to-morrow and set duly, whatever happens. Its wisdom does not rise above this palpably absurd consolation. Such self-sufficiency is pitiable.

We are chiefly concerned, however, with the misleading description of the Rowlatt Act which the "Times of India" gives. As we prefer to respect its honesty, we are forced to conclude that it has not yet spent a rupee and the necessary time for a careful perusal of the Act. It tells its readers, who are certainly not likely to have done so, that when Part I is brought into operation there will be a trial by three High Court Judges. But it ignores the fact that the Act provides for the whole or part of this trial being conducted in secret; that no judicial record of the proceedings need be kept; that there will be no preliminary committal proceedings; that no appeal or revision of the decision of any sort will be allowed even if there is a divided judgment; that the trial may be held in a small village, a jail or a jungle, far removed from the centres of life; that the accused may be suddenly called upon to answer a totally new charge arising out of the evidence; that the statement of dead or absent persons, untested by cross-examination may be used in evidence against the accused; and that in other respects new procedure is set up to favour the prosecution and normal safeguards for the protection of accused persons discarded. Our contemporary again tells its readers that under Part II, when applied, the powers provide for the compulsory domicile of the person concerned after enquiry by a judicial officer qualified for appointment as a High Court Judge (that may mean a Presidency Magistrate). It does not say that the person, or persons concerned, may be subjected to a number of other things without trial besides compulsory domicile,—the execution of a bond for good behaviour for a year, abstention from various acts, potentially (in the opinion of the Executive) prejudicial to public safety. Nor does it say that the Local Government may operate the Act under Part II any number of times against the same individual, provided that the order does not continue in force for more than a month; and that only after the period of a month has expired will the investigation by the "Investigating Authority" be held. Nor does it mention that this investigation will be held *in camera*, that the person concerned will not see the reports made against him by the police, will not hear the statements of those testifying against him (not on oath), will not be able to cross-examine them and may have concealed from him, in the interests of "the public safety or *the safety of any individual*," a most material and damning part of the case against him. That is to say, the person, on whose statement he may have been compulsorily domiciled or otherwise restrained, may claim absolute immunity from the knowledge of what he has done ever being conveyed to his victim.

The investigating authority is specifically exempted under the Act from being bound to observe the rules of the law of evidence. It is to conduct the inquiry in such manner as it thinks best. Does the "Times of India" remember what was said in the Beachcroft-Chandavarkar Report—that confessions obtained by police torture should not be rejected by such enquiries into the case against a revolutionary suspect? Can it say whether such an enquiry to decide that a man's liberty is to be taken away differs materially from the hated Star Chamber or the infamous Inquisition in its methods? All these horrible provisions in the case of "compulsory domicile," to use the "Times of India's" charming phrase, are again applied where people are to be arrested and confined without trial under Part III. They can be put in solitary cells, as has been done under the Defence of India Act, and kept there till they go mad or commit suicide, as has happened, under the sanction of an enquiry by an "Investigating Authority" that investigates in secret, conducts its investigation as it thinks fit, hears evidence and accepts report, which may be concealed from the victim. But all "The Times" has to say of this part of the Act is that, "Under Part III when anarchical or revolutionary movements are prevalent to such an extent as to endanger the public safety, those powers may be brought in which permit arrest and confinement without warrant."

It certainly is essential that the readers of the "Times of India" should spend a rupee and read a copy of the Act, and refresh their memories, if they ever knew anything of the matter, by reading the Beachcroft-Chandavarkar Report, if they are to know what the Act really provides, and how the exercise of anti-judicial powers of investigation can corrupt and degrade the standards even of High Court Judges. "In every case", we are told, "ample provision is made for careful enquiry so as to safeguard the most desperate revolutionaries against possible indiscretions of the Executive and for the execution of the law in the most humane manner possible." It is not the most desperate revolutionary but the potentially innocent person who requires safeguarding. It is hypocrisy to talk of safeguards, of humanity, of "impartial consideration," when you remove the safeguards, which are regarded as essential to the protection of the innocent under all civilised laws, when you are giving to Government the essentially inhumane power of shutting people up without open trial and conviction and when consideration of a man's case is to conducted on *ex-parte* lines and based on police reports and contested evidence. These laws are a travesty of justice and a travesty of humanity, and to say that the Government which passes them has forfeited its claim to be called civilised may be "turgid nonsense" to the "Times of India", but it is the belief of the people of the country; and the Government, which persistently remains blind to such intensity of popular feeling is the author of its own troubles.

MR. PATEL'S BILL.

A Public Meeting will be held this evening in the Town Hall, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association and the Aryan Brotherhood, to support the Hindu Marriages (Validating) Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in the Imperial Legislative Council. This meeting, called by the premier Reform Associations of Bombay, should rightly have been held long ago to strengthen the support given to the proposed measure. We have written at length on the merits of the Bill, showing its modest scope and the justice of its claim for adoption. The principle underlying the measure is quite sound and seeks to remove an unfortunate legal disability, which at present impedes the growth of the community. It is futile to argue that in spite of the progress of the times, people should still be bound by rules which find their sanction only in comparatively recent custom. The element which opposes all changes irrespective of their merits, has now also raised the cry of "religion in danger." This cry is false and it can easily be shown to be so by dispassionate enquiry. We would emphatically associate ourselves with the resolutions to be moved at to-day's meeting, one of which says that "marriages among Hindus, irrespective of caste, are in perfect consonance with the spirit and traditions of the Hindu religion." It is misinterpreting the Shastras to say that inter-caste marriages are forbidden. Even from the point of view of usage, instances of such marriages have not been wanting. The barriers existing in the community at present are entirely artificial and are as much opposed to reason and individual freedom as to the spirit of ancient Hindu faith and traditions. The interpretation put upon Hindu law in respect of the validity of inter-caste marriages is a tyranny on the very large section of Hindus which has outgrown the restrictions which now exist in law.

Legislation, on the lines of Mr. Patel's Bill, has been long overdue and is highly essential to ensure the moral, spiritual, social and political advancement of the country. A purely permissive measure of this kind ought not to evoke any opposition at all at this time of day, if the community is to keep pace with the social needs of the present. No obligation is imposed on any one, as the measure only seeks to right an unfortunate wrong. Those that persist in being behind-hand with the times are not threatened with the curtailment of their liberty to be as backward as they choose. It is certainly unfair and improper on their part to pursue obstructive tactics and interfere with the choice of progressive people,—all for the sake of a time-worn idea. If a Hindu does not marry in his own caste—or some minor sub-division of his caste—then his wife is to be regarded as a mistress and his children as bastards! This is a grave, shocking, evil and there is a clear need for its instant removal. No civilised Government can tolerate such serious injustice to an enlightened but much-harassed section of its subjects. It is clear that the protection of the law must be given to those who claim liberty of conscience and by no means seek to tamper with the purity or stability of Society. The Hindu community will be judged by its attitude towards this highly just and long-delayed measure. Its future outlook cannot be predicted to be a very satisfactory or bright one if it is not prepared to wipe out anachronisms and welcome bold and progressive reorganisation. Mr. Patel's Bill, as we have insisted, is very modest in scope and to raise a hue and cry against it is as preposterous as it is unjust. We trust that the voice of the majority of the community will be heard insistently in favour of the proposed legislation, in order to enable its being carried, establishing the community's title to a civilised name.

Notes of the Day.

Egyptian Affairs.

From the reply of Mr. Cecil Harmsworth in Parliament to Mr. Gore's inquiry about changes in the administration of Egypt, it may be gathered that Government propose to hold an inquiry, somewhat similar to the inquiry held in India, about constitutional changes and departmental transfers, that should be made in Egypt. It remains to be seen whether the policy of "*Asta kadam*" will be followed in Egypt also. It is something to know that responsible Egyptian opinion would be given every opportunity to ventilate itself before the committee of inquiry. Care should be taken, however, that it is really responsible and representative. A frank adoption of the principle of self-determination and an honest attempt to enforce it would be far better than all the committees in the world. The British nation has shown itself to be deft in settling disputes at home by negotiation recently. Can it not rise to the occasion, realise to the full the growing political aspirations of territories under Britain and anticipate events by wise precautionary measures, allowing full scope for the development of political ideals and political freedom? Statesmanship does not lie in changing to the old order after it has definitely passed away.

An Obscure Ultimatum

The Allied mission has sent an explanatory note to Hungary stating that the line of demarcation laid down in the ultimatum was not to be taken as the political frontier and that only a neutral zone was meant in order to avoid collision with Rumanian troops. It is to be wished that the Allies had been more explicit in their ultimatum. In spite of the grave and portentous warnings of the Peace Conference to the warring principalities who wanted to grab as much territory as possible pending final settlement, intermittent fighting seems to be going on between the Poles and the Ukrainians. The adoption of strategic frontiers as a fixed policy will lead the Allies to never-ending complications. The Allied nations and friendly principalities will find their best security in the establishment of the League. The nations concerned will not be secure from including within them impossible foreign *blocs* which will only give room for irridentist propaganda. The Allies will be able to establish a secure peace by solving the food problem and asking their little Allies to moderate their territorial ambitions.

Exodus to the Hills.

At a public meeting held in Madras, Government were called upon to give up their holiday on the hills in view of the prevailing famine conditions. But not they! The exodus question is as old as the hills and every one admits that it entails wasteful expenditure and inexcusable delay, but the bureaucracy will never give it up. Nobody can say that the leave regulations are stringent and those needing rest should go on leave. But the bureaucracy fancies that everything is to be ordered about for its convenience and so Government assemble on the hills and live in the cloudland for a certain period in the year. Sir George Lloyd has not, we hope, been imbued with bureaucratic traditions. We believe he wants to stick to his position. If anything, by his visit to the famine-stricken area he has shown that he wants to have first-hand information. It is not that Madras is famine-stricken and that Bombay is flourishing. May we request Sir George Lloyd to give up the idea of running to the hills for the season and remain on the spot? If the officials find Bombay impossible for them, what with motor cars, electric fans, ices and costly bungalows on the Malabar Hill, they may spend their week-ends outside at their own expense. We see no necessity of Government remaining outside Bombay for the major part of the year.

Starving Primary Education.

The Administration Report of the Schools Committee of the Ahmedabad Municipality (1917-18), is interesting, as the report is not compressed into a paragraph or two in the General Report, but issued as a separate publication—an improvement which is to be an annual feature. In the number of pupils attending primary schools, there was a fall from 8,511 to 7,703 during the year. This is explained by the prevalence of plague from September to January. The number of teachers, however, rose from 226 to 320. The Government contract grant remained at the old level of Rs. 28,348. The school expenditure is increasing, but we are told that the "Government have failed to perform their part of the contract by paying half the expenditure." Here is a distinct case, in which it is said that, owing to Government's default, the work of primary education was hampered. A protest against Government was submitted to the authorities and "it is hoped that Government would fulfil their part of the engagement at an early date."

A Season of Thieves.

A petition signed by some of the residents of Matunga has been sent to the Commissioner of Police complaining of a series of thefts which, according to the signatories, point to the existence of a gang which has to be tracked down by the police. In three chawls, namely, the Dalmia Building, Garodia Terrace and Maneckbai Sanitorium, serious cases are alleged to have occurred. The matter is under police investigation, but the petitioners have urged that the local staff should be strengthened so that the night-watch can be improved and a more efficient system of inquiry introduced. The residents of Bombay suburbs, especially in Thana, seem to be nervous about the existence of thieves at this season. Small gangs are known to exist in Thana. In one of the cases complained of in the petition from Matunga, a woman is said to have been deprived of her ornaments while asleep. A season of scarcity is generally a season of thefts, and cases like those reported from Matunga require that the police should keep a sharp look-out for some time.

HEALTH DURING THE WEEK.

The total mortality was 1,221 and the death-rate 64.82. Deducting 17 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 1,304 giving he death-rate of 68.92.

The figures for the corresponding week of 1918 were mortality 952 and the death-rate 50.54; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1914-18) mortality 769 and the death-rate 40.82

Cholera registed 3 attacks and 3 deaths

Small-pox registered 78 attacks (including 2 imported cases) and 45 deaths

Plague registered 32 attacks and 30 deaths, 1 of the plague cases were was imported.

The number of live births registered during the week was 366 against 378 in the corresponding week of 1918 and 343 the average of the week during 1914-18.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 1.

Light to moderate rain has fallen in Simla and the Kumaon Hills, but elsewhere the weather has been dry. Temperature is low in Rajputana, the Punjab and most of the United Provinces.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

SHOOTING OF CITIZENS OF DELHI.

CITIZENS BELABOURED.

PEOPLE NEEDLESSLY PROVOKED.

CITY PATROLLED BY MILITARY.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 31.

Further details of yesterday's tragedy disclose the fact that the number of citizens who went to the railway musafirkhana to request the shopkeepers to close the shops was three. The station-master's behaviour was rude and provoking from the beginning. He and the soldiers from the canteen on the station ignored the expostulation and belaboured the citizens with canes, finally detaining them forcibly. The people who assembled to ask for the release of the men were totally unarmed. A few approached the station authorities, but were kicked and caned, which excited their comrades outside, some of whom beat the assailants back.

At this stage four Satyagrahis arrived on the scene and tried to pacify the authorities and the public, but the presence of the machine-gun and the attempt of the mounted police to push back the crowd provoked excitement, frustating the attempts of the Satyagrahis and missles were thrown.

It is doubtful if the Riot Act was read. The Additional District Magistrate is reported to have asked the crowd to disperse, which demanded instantly the release of the men detained in the station. Shortly after this, firing began.

People's attitude well within bounds.

The opinion prevails, and incidents are mentioned to show that the situation was not such as demanded shooting. At the Clock Tower, besides, there was no semblance of justification. The military opened fire without the order of the Magistrate and the first to be s[illegible] a young boy. Even people who went to remove his corpse [illegible]ot at.

A feature of the firing worth notice is that the majority of cases received wounds in the chest or head. The total casualties is estimated approximatel at sixty.

Impartial evidence shows that the people's attitude was well within bounds. Pickets of soldiers with machine-guns, however, were posted round the whole city. Cavalry and infantry were stationed in the Queen's Garden and an armoured car patrolled Chandni Chowk provokingly.

By evening the excitement subsided and the people were returning home, when the sudden appearance of the military with a machine-gun at the Imli Masjid, Ballimaran, to demand the corpse of a Musalman lying there created considerable excitement. Again the Musalmans refused to hand over the dead body then, but promised to let the police examine it the following morning. The military retired and the night passed quietly.

Imposing funeral procession.

The next morning the public refused to open the shops until all the dead bodies in possession of the authorities were handed over to them. Considerable excitement was caused by the appearance of the armoured car and military patrol, but members of the Satyagraha Sabha and Hakeem Ajmalkhan pacified the feelings and controlled the situation.

The funeral procession of the corpse in the Imli Masjid was the most impressive Delhi has ever witnessed; 50,000 Hindus and Mussulmans took part in it. Swami Shraddhanand and Hazikul mulk delivered speeches at the graveyard to pacify the people.

Deputation to Chief Commissioner.

At 2 o'clock a deputation consisting of Messrs. Hazikulmulk, Sultansing, Abdur Rahman, and Pearylal waited on the Chief Commissioner to ask for the delivery of the corpse and permission for the removal of the wounded and withdrawal of soldiers from the city. The Chief Commissioner acceded to their demands. Five corpses, three Hindu and two Muslim, were delivered and carried in procession to the Clock Tower, accompanied by 80,000 people. Here prayers were offered for the Muslim dead and the procession divided into two, one half proceeding to the cremation ground and the other to the graveyard, the Hindus joining the Muslims and the Muslims joining the Hindus.

A meeting of leading citizens was held at Hazikulmulk's house in the evening which appointed a commission, consisting of Hazikulmulk, Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, Rai Sahib Pearylal, Mr. Abdur Rahman, pleader, Mr. Sheonarain, pleader, Peerzada Mohamad Hussain, retired judge, Rai Sahib [illegible]o Narain, retired judge, with Mr. Tarachand, pleader, as secretary, to enquire into the whole affair and present a report to the public and the Government. The Commission begins work tomorrow.

The situation is quiet.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights o individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of *these Bills becoming* law and until hey are withdrawn, we Shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as A Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

AUTHORITIES STILL PANICKY.

ANXIOUS MOMENTS NOT ENDED.

HINDU-MOSLEM FRATERNISATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April, 1.

Later information received contradicts the statement about using a machine-gun, but ball cartridges, it is over-whelmingly borne out, were used. Most of the wounded and killed have been struck in the upper part of the body which suggests that the usual and wholesome rule of firing at risters as far as possible below the abdomen was not observed.

Panickiness of the authorities continues and pickets have not yet been withdrawn. The Queen's Gardens are closed to the public. Cavalry, infantry and soldiers are patrolling, the streets.

Strenuous attempts are being made by the people with influence to induce the public to resume the normal course of life, but owing to official obduracy in keeping back particulars of certain persons believed missing, which fact has given rise to a common belief that the dead bodies have either been secretly disposed of or have not yet been given up and also to other rumours which reflect adversely on the authorities and continuing the pickets in the streets, it is exceedingly difficult to prevail on the public to return to business. Business has however been partially resumed to-day. Moments of anxiety are not yet ended, for large idle crowds are roaming the streets.

Fraternisation.

The most notable and redeeming features of the whole of this gruesome episode are the unprecedented scenes of genuine fraternisation between the Hindus and the Mussalmans witnessed yesterday, when three Hindus and two Mussalmans funerals met at the Clock Tower in the evening on the very spot where, when leaving they had been shot dead. At the lowest computation 40,000 persons followed the procession, amid scenes of most moving enthusiasm and faternal intermingling, the Hindus and Mussalmans shouldering the dead in a spirit of commendable emulation to their resting or burning places. Roses carpetted the routes of the processions which proceeded in opposite directions but accompanied by Hindus and Moslems without distinction, the strange spirit of unity infused among men by the common and tragic fate the representatives of both communities have met with. They say that their unity has now been sealed with blood.

HOW THE TROUBLE ORIGINATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 31.

The day of humiliation and prayer commenced yesterday morning throughout the city, quite a large number of people were fasting from early morning. Idle crowds were seen streaming towards the Jumna to bathe. At about 9 a.m. the streets were full of passive resisters, who took upon themselves the task of having stray shops closed, the owners of which were not inclined to go on strike, but who had to yield to the pursuasion of the strikers. By 10 a.m. every shop in Delhi was closed. The strikers then gave their attention to the tongawalas and induced them to stop from plying. People passing in streets in tongas, carriages, or bicycles were made to dismount and walk. By midday not a single conveyance could be seen in the main streets. Crowds of strikers continued to increase in the principal thoroughfares and a tense feeling of coming danger filled the air.

At about midday some strikers made their way to the railway station and insisted on the vendors in the third class waiting hall to close their shops. The latter objected as they were under a contract to the railway authorities. An altercation ensued and the railway police interfered. The strikers attempted to force their way to the station platform and it is reported that they tried to force open the iron gates. At this two strikers were arrested. This gave the signal for a general outburst. Excitement ran high and a crowd of about 5,000 collected and demanded the release of the two men. Brickbats commenced being thrown in all directions.

THE FIRING.

The military with a machine-gun arrived on the scene, as also Mr. Currie, the District Magistrate. The police, it is said, assured the mob that the arrested men had been released, but the former demanded their presence. They were told that the men could not be produced as they had already been released and had got mixed up with the crowd. Nothing, however, seemed to satisfy the mob, which grew dangerous. The magistrate ordered them to disperse, but they showed no signs of obeying, whereon the military were ordered to fire. After a few vollies of buckshot, in which some of the rioters were killed, the crowd dispersed into the Queen's Garden and the adjacent streets.

They rallied again shortly afterwards at the Clock Tower and made a rush towards the Town Hall, which was defended by the military. A volley was again fired and the rioters dispersed. They then assembled at the People's Park and held a meeting condemning the Rowlatt Bill. The meeting passed off quietly and the audience marched in procession through Chandni Chowk. As the procession neared the Bank of Bengal, a soldier is said to have fired a shot which, however, did not hit any one and the procession passed off without any incident. The city was quiet after the meeting and the procession.

FUNERAL PROCESSION.

At 6 p.m., the streets were empty and throughout the night quiet prevailed. The main thoroughfares were, however, guarded throughout the night and are still guarded to-day. This morning a few shops were opened in the city, but a rumour went afloat that there was to be another scene with the rioters and the military and this promptly led to all shops being closed. Groups of people were seen here and there in Chandni Chowk in the morning, but they all kept quiet and the day passed uneventful. In the afternoon, a large crowd consisting of not less than ten to fifteen thousand people passed through Chandni Chowk in a procession, carrying to the cremation ground the dead bodies of those that died of injuries received yesterday.

SATYAGRAHA IN MADRAS

APPEAL TO PEOPLE TO OBSERVE FAST ON NEXT SUNDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 31.

At a public meeting held yesterday evening on the Triplicane beach under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. Gandhi's message for observation of the Satyagraha day was read.

A resolution appealing to the people of the presidency to observe Sunday, the 6th April as the day of fasting, cessation of all work, and prayer as passed.

Another resolution was passed expressing surprise and regret at Mr. Fisher's answer in the House of Commons to Commander Wedgewood regarding the Rowlatt laws and calling on the Secretary of State to use the power of veto in respect of the measures.

THE BLACK ACT.

CONDEMNATION AT NASIK.

(From a Correspondent.)

NASIK, March 31.

An open air mass meeting was held this evening at Nasik under the presidency of Mr. V. B. Akut to protest against the Rowlatt Bills.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Nasik expresses its feeling of deep dissatisfaction at the passing of the Rowlatt Act by the Government of India and respectfully urges the Secretary of State for India not to give his assent to the same and requests the Government of India to withdraw the Bill.

DAY OF HUMILIATION AT GODHRA

(From a Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Mar. 29.

At a large public meeting of the citizens of Godhra, held on the 28th of March, it was unanimously resolved that the 6th of April should be observed as a mourning day.

Dr. Manekla Shah is organising meetings for the mourning day throughout the District.

DELHI REPORTED QUIET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 1.

The city is quiet. There have been no further disturbances. The total casualties are, 6 killed, 2 died of wounds, and 12 injured. It is believed that some wounded managed to get away unnoticed.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT AMRITSAR.

NEARLY 40,000 PEOPLE DEMAND REPEAL OF BLACK BILLS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, March 31.

Two highly successful public meetings and demonstrations were held here in Bagh Jallewalian to protest against and express public grief at the passage of the Rowlatt Bills in the teeth of vehement public opposition. The first meeting was held on the 29th at which Mr. Girdhar Lal of the General Flour Mills presided. The audience numbered approximately 20,000. Drs. Satyapal and Kitchlew, Pt. Dina Nath and Mr. Kotumal addressed the meeting. Mahatma Gandhi's message to the nation was read over and an appeal was made for the observance of Sunday the 30th as a day of public mourning, fasting and prayer. In response all shops were closed. The whole town did no business. Shopkepers, hackney carriage drivers and some of the railway porters did not work. Both Hindus and Mahomedans, ladies and gentlemen and even children cooperated and observed the fast, abstaining from food and drink for the whole day. It was an unprecedented "Hartal" in Amritsar in the living memory of the oldest people.

In the evening the greatest public meeting and demonstration ever held in Amritsar was held under the presidency of Dr. Kitchlew. The audience even at the lowest estimate must have numbered 35 to 40 thousand. A black flag of mourning was hoisted. The volunteers also had worn mourning crepe. National poems were recited by Messrs. Nur Arshi, Baisa Khan and others. Mr. Thakya Rattan Chand recited stirring Punjabi couplets. Pt. Kotumal conducted the national prayer. Pt Dina Nath of the Waqt and Swami Anushavanand made eloquent speeches.

The chairman moved [illegible] resolutions, which were unanimously carri[illegible] with acclamation, requesting the Right Hon. the Secretary of State to withhold his consent to the Bill already passed and to advise Government to drop the second Bill altogether. The president's concluding remarks were highly appreciatrd. The proceedings throughout were punctuated with shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai."

In spite of such a large assemblage and great enthusiasm there were no disturbances anywhere, although the police patrolled the streets. The public were most orderly in every place.

BLACK ACT AND AFTER

SIGNIFICANCE OF SPIRITUAL STRUGGLE.

BOMBAY'S INDIGNATION AT DELHI OUTRAGE.

A public meeting of protest against the Rowlatt Bills was held last night at Shantaram's Chawl, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. There was an immense crowd and the whole space was filled to overflowing, nearly an hour before the meeting commenced. More than ten thousand people must have been present and intense enthusiasm prevailed throughout the speakers being continually cheered.

On the motion of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta seconded by Mr. Desai, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was voted to the chair.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in her opening remarks said this was a great protest meeting of indignation, as their hearts were filled with a deep and burning indignation, a sense of intolerable shame, a consciousness of humiliation so profound and unparalleled that they were not able to endure it without making their protest one that should not merely be a protest of words but a protest to be ratified and confirmed by the sacrifice of their lives if necessary. Did they not hear with her the echoes of that tragic wail that came from the city of tragedies from far off Delhi (shame) where, because the citizens were loyal to their ideal, their spiritual ideal of liberty and justice, the guns were used by the Military to shed their blood. Did they not realize, had they not the vision to see the wonderful pageant of sorrow, headed by that great Hindu religious leader that followed that a Muslim martyr to liberty to the grave the previous day? Did the Government think that by coercive legislation it was going to destroy the fundamental unity of India? Did it think that an anarchical Government could destroy those seeds of liberty and justice in the heart of the nation which could only grow finer and more splendid when fed with the blood of the martyrs ready to die? (Cheers.) Already a protest wide and far-reaching had been lodged when their friend and leader Mahomed Ali Jinnah (cheers), had challenged the veracity, the justice, nay, challenged the vaunted civilization of Britain capable of inflicting on a subject people the degradation of this legislation known as the Rowlatt Bills. Over and over again they had heard from that very platform familiar voices raised against Rowlatt legislation. That day they were going to hear a new voice, the voice of an old friend Mr. Baptista, who was doubly welcome because he came back to them, (cheers), bearing the laurels so worthily won, upon his brow, fresh from the country that had always vaunted itself as the home of the exiles of liberty. Mr. Baptista would speak to them, she hoped, on the bill that was going to be their doom, unless they made it the means of their deliverance.

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who spoke in Gujarati, said, the minds of the people had been disturbed and inflamed by the great *zoolum* perpetrated by Government on them. The present was there first meeting after the passing of the Rowlatt Bill. They might not have forgotten the words of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir at a public meeting held in Bombay only a few days ago that Government by passing the coercive legislation would create another Ireland in India, and Ireland they must all remember was asking not for Home Rule now, but wanted to have an Irish republic, and wanted to cut herself adrift from England. India did not want to do that, but if coercion came in too large doses the result might be that. It had been stated that the results of such legislation would be disastrous to India, and they had heard what had happened in Delhi, which was the first fruit of a repressive legislation, (cheers), England which was the mother and form of liberty, which was the birth place of such men as Milton and Shelley, the refuge of such exiles as Muzzini, had through its servants in India blotted out her fair name and thrown her glory with the dust heap by their acts of repression. (cheers.) He hoped that they would all of them take their full share in the Satyagraha day which would be observed on Sunday next. (Loud cheers.) They must stop all activity on that day, and must observe it strictly as a day of fasting and mourning. They had arranged to close all the shops in Bombay, —mills, cloth market, Crawford Market, fruit market, share bazar, the cotton market. India which had shed her blood and spent her treasure, had got this repressive law as an instalment of the liberty that she was going to get. India was loyal to the core, and Indians would always remain so; but he would ask the Government not to try their loyalty too much. Their patience must not be tried too much. They had only heard that morning of what had taken place in Delhi, where inoffensive people were shot at and killed in cold blood. On Sunday next they would first of all take their bath in the sea at Chowpatty and the speaker hoped they would all come there. (Cries of "Yes", and "all.") He was sure from the cries that they would attend in large numbers. (Loud cheers.) They would then go in a procession in their mourning clothes, bare-headed, to Madhav Baug, Mahomedans going to their mosques. They would spend the whole day in mourning and in the evening they would meet together at a great public meeting and pass resolutions of protest to be submitted to their King-Emperor against the iniquitous Act. He hoped they would not fail to do their best to help the movement. (Cheers.)

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said that this was perhaps the most impressive meeting that had ever been held at this place. They could not have gathered together to hear the speakers,—they heard them often enough,—but they had come there because the country was on the eve of a great political and spiritual struggle by which the destiny of India would be decided for many a year to come. The speaker then referred to the defence of the Rowlatt Act which had appeared in the "Times of India" that morning. He described it as a most dishonest representation of the Act. To represent such a measure as innocuous was dishonest and wicked. It was useless to keep up this pretence that the people who supported the agitation against this legislation, did not know anything of the Act. He understood well enough that it was an attack on their liberties. No legislature where the people were in the majority would pass such a measure and no Government responsible to the people would dare to introduce it. The people of India were awake to-day and if after the waging of the great struggle for democracy and freedom, after they had given their lives and treasure they accepted the badge of slavery which the legislation would give them they were doomed. (Loud cheers.) The struggle had already begun in Delhi,—unfortunately with the shedding of blood. He hoped they would avenge the blood of the Delhi martyrs (loud cheers), not by violence, but by following the teachings of their leader Mahatma Gandhi, by suffering and patience. He asked them to comport themselves in such a manner as would not justify the authorities in sending a single policeman against them. He hoped that they would behave with dignity and restraint even if provocation were offered to them. They must demonstrate in a peaceful manner, and bear quietly whatever provocation might be given to them. He hoped they would all join the Satyagrahis in the demonstration on Sunday next by refraining from work, by going to Chowpatty and taking a sea bath, where he was himself going. (Loud cheers.) He was going there to show his sympathy with his brother Satyagrahis and he was going there with his friends on the platform and with their president, Mrs. Naidu. He did not want them to force people out of the trams, or force people to close their shops—everything must be done in a true Satyagrahi spirit. They must show by their behaviour that Bombay was in the forefront of every movement that was going to free them from the bonds of repression. (Cheers.)

MR. BAPTISTA.

Mr. Baptista said he was feeling terrified, because they would be surprised and shocked that he was going to bless this Rowlatt Act which had been cursed both by the Shastras and Shastris of Madras. (Laughter.) He was inclined to believe that Mr. Rowlatt was after all a benefactor in disguise. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. Shastri, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, everyone in the country, even the salaaming sycophants of Government, had objected to this legislation. And yet the Government had passed the legislation in defiance of the unanimous verdict of the people. It was this piece of legislation that had brought the Government into discredit throughout the length and breadth of India. What was the pill for this Bill? (Laughter.) The only remedy was Home Rule for India. He assured them that when the workmen of Britain, who sympathised with them, came into power, they were sure to get full self-government. (Loud cheers.)

Mrs. Naidu, in closing the meeting, said if they had the truth within themselves, if they were the descendants of Harischandra and Hussain they would triumph in their struggle. Nothing less than liberty must be the goal of their fasting and suffering.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS ON THE BLACK BILLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have never concealed for a moment my detestation of the Rowlatt Bills. My only regret is that I did not make it public before.

There is one new point which I would wish to add to what has been said. A subtle and very deep evil lies beneath the surface of Indian life, especially in the student world; "spying" is already a terror and a dread, but it will become armed with fresh powers of evil, if these Bills are carried into law. To show, by example, what I mean,—while I was teaching in College, two of my own students, whom I trusted, were found out to be paid Government spies introduced into College for that very purpose. I had myself the experience of catching red-handed a Government spy in my own room in College searching my private papers. He confessed that he had been sent to spy upon me by the C. I. D. I could give a large number of such personal experiences and there are many others who could do the same. If the Government of India is prepared deliberately to increase this "spying" evil and to rely still more upon this weapon, it may do so. But it will lose the respect of those who have wished all along to hold it in esteem.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) C. F. ANDREWS.

Santiniketan,
Bolpur, March 29.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of mortality for Monday was 168 as against 122 for the corresponding day last year. Small-pox registered 9 attacks and 6 death, plague 8 attacks and 8 deaths and cholera no attacks and 1 death.

BELGIAN BUDGET FOR 1919-20.

ENTENTE LOAN TO MEET DEFICIT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 6 p.m. April 1.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that the estimated Belgian expenditure for the forthcoming year totals 44 millions and the revenue 24 millions, owing chiefly to the decreased activity of public services. The deficit will be covered by increased income-tax, death duties, and beer, alcohol and tobacco taxes.

The Government has also to consider 4 billions extraordinary war expenses including the State contribution to the relief commission and indemnities to communes and private individuals. This will be payable by a loan on guarantee of the German indemnity. The Belgian Premier recently informed the Chamber of Deputies that the Allies would grant the necessary funds.

BELGIUM'S CLAIMS TO INDEMNITY

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2.30 p.m., April 1.

Brussels.—It was officially announced in the Chamber that about 6,000 Belgian civilians had died owing to German barbarity. There were nearly 7,000 war orphans, while over 120,000 had been deported. The indemnity claimable was estimated at 900 million francs. The Minister of Economic affairs declared that all damage done would be fully indemnified by the Germans.

COMMERCE WITH GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

ALL RESTRICTIONS TO BE REMOVED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 23
Recd. 8-15 p.m. April 1.

The Press Bureau issues a Paris communique stating that Mr. Lansing, Mr. Balfour, M. Pichon, Baron Sonnino and Count Makino at a meeting to-day decided to raise all restrictions on commerce with German-Austria immediately. The necessary machinery will be established to prevent re-export to Germany.

GRAND NATIONAL RESULT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 6 p.m. April 1.

The Grand National resulted as follows:—

Poethlyn	1
Ballyboggan	2
Pollen	3

Twenty-two ran and eleven finished. Won easily by eight lengths, six separating the second and third.

Betting:—Eleven to four, against Poethlyn, nine to one against Ballyboggan and a hundred to seven against Pollen.

INTER-ALLIED MILITARY MISSION LEAVES BUDAPEST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 6 p.m. April 1.

Geneva.—The Inter-Allied Military Mission has left Budapest.

RUMANIAN VICTORY OVER BOLSHEVIKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 28
Recd. 6 p.m. April 1.

A telegram from Berne states that according to an official Rumanian source, Rumanian troops on the left bank of the Dniester have inflicted a crushing defeat on the Bolshevik forces in the region of Majavilaska.

UFA RECAPTURED FROM BOLSHEVIKS.

RED ARMY THREATENED WITH ENVELOPMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March. 28.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. April 1.

Reuter learns that a telegram from Omsk of yesterday's date announces that General Koltchak's army, after a brilliant attack and much hard fighting, recaptured the town of Ufa, which the Bolsheviks recently occupied. The Red Army is now threatened with envelopment. Considerable material was captured.

FRANCO-SWISS TREATY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. April 1.

Berne.—The Franco-Swiss Treaty of December, 1917, is being renewed subject to the confirmation of the Swiss Federal Council.

SITUATION IN SPAIN IMPROVING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March, 28.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. April 1.

Madrid.—The situation throughout Spain is improving. It is expected that the trouble will soon be cleared up.

A Sylhet message says that the Maulvibazar sub-divisional office with records and the jail buildings were burnt down on Sunday afternoon.

ADHERENTS TO ENEMIES DURING WAR.

DEPRIVED OF THEIR TITLES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 6 p.m. April 1.

The "Gazette" announces that the King has directed that the following persons who adhered to His Majesty's enemies during the war will be deprived of their titles, namely Duke of Albany, Duke of Cumberland, Prince Ernest Augustus (Duke of Brunswick) and Viscount Taaffe.

POST-WAR DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH NAVY.

HOME FLEET AND FOREIGN SQUADRONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 6 p.m. April 1.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that the post-war distribution of the British Navy will be the Home Fleet and seven foreign squadrons stationed in the Atlantic West, the Atlantic, China, the Cape, South America the East Indies and the Mediterranean.

INDIAN MOSLEMS AND PEACE SETTLEMENT.

MR. MONTAGU'S ASSURANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. April 1.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Fisher emphasised that the Indian delegation to the Peace Conference was fully cognisant of the special interests of the Indian Mahomedans in the Peace settlement and Mr. Montagu gave an assurance that he and his colleagues charged themselves with the advocacy of Indian Mahomedan interests in connection that these formed an essential part of the interests of India.

MINERS' FEDERATION'S MANIFESTO.

MEN URGED TO CONTINUE WORK

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 28
Recd. 5-30 p.m. April 1.

The Miners' Federation has issued a manifesto urging the men to continue work and vote for the acceptance of Government's conditions.

The situation in South Wales coal-field has considerably improved and over 30,000 miners have decided to return to work immediately.

JAPANESE COMPETITION WITH LANCASHIRE.

SUBJECT RECEIVING ATTENTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 1.

Replying to Mr. Waddington in the House of Commons, Mr. Bridgeman stated that the Board of Trade was giving careful attention to Japanese competition with Lancashire. The question of ceasing to issue licences for import of cotton cloth while Lancashire operatives were unemployed, would naturally come before the committee on imports.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OPIUM BILL

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 1.

Tokio.—A notable feature of the Government opium bill, which has been submitted to the House of Representatives, is the provision whereby exportation is prohibited unless a ministerial permit is obtained. The penalties under the act are imprisonment up to two years and a fine up to 1,000 yen.

GENERAL BOTHA LEAVES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 6 p.m. April 1.

General Botha left London yesterday, for South Africa.

A CORRECTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 1.

Reuter learns that the statement concerning General Botha's departure for South Africa is incorrect. General Botha returns to Paris to-morrow and will remain there till his task is completed.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN CANADA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. April 1.

Ottawa.—The Dominion House of Commons by 105 votes to 51 endorsed the Government's decision against the reenactment of the Daylight Saving Bill. A confused position is inevitable as all railways intend advancing time one hour on March 30th. Most cities and towns are also adopting Daylight Saving, while the rural districts continue to use standard time.

TRIUMPH OF SPIRIT OVER MATTER.

A HEROIC STORY OF SATYAGRAHA.

MR. GANDHI AT TRICHINOPOLY.

Never before in the living memory of the people of Trichinopoly was such a huge gathering present as was assembled yesterday in the Town Hall square to hear Mahatma Gandhi. A grand procession which was arranged in his honour had to be abandoned in deference to the wishes of the Mahatma who was evidently unable to stand the strain. Punctually at 6 p.m. the Mahatma accompanied by Dr. Rajan arrived at the Town Hall where underneath a floral pandal specially put up on a dais sat the distinguished guest.

Mr. T. K. Balasubramania Iyer, B.A., Editor, "Hindu Message", Srirangam, read an address in English on behalf of the citizens of the district welcoming Mr. Gandhi, which was presented enclosed in a beautiful silver casket of local workmanship on which was engraved Lord Sri Ranganatha in his sleeping posture as in the Srirangam temple. Pandit D. Savarirayan then read an address in Tamil in the form of poems specially composed by him every line of which he explained as he read.

MR. GANDHI'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gandhi then spoke as follows, Dr. Rajan rendering it in Tamil, sentence by sentence:—

Friends,—You will forgive me for not standing to speak to you. I am physically too weak to do so. You will also forgive me for speaking to you not in Tamil, but in English. It will give me some pleasure if I were to talk to you in Hindi, but it is a misfortune that you have not yet taken to the study of the National language. As you are aware, the opportunity is now offered to you of studying that language free of charge, and I hope that as many of you as you can will take advantage of the opportunity thus offered. However, I am on a different mission to-day.

I was yesterday in Tanjore. I ventured to extend to the community of Tanjore an invitation which I wish to extend to you also; but before I do so, I wish to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the beautiful address, the beautiful casket and the Tamil address that have been presented to me. As I do not accept any costly presents, the beautiful casket will go to the trust that has been formed which contains all the costly presents that I have ever received in my life, and there, converted in money, it will be used for some or other national purpose.

You say in the English address that there was a demonstration in the Transvaal or South Africa of the triumph of the spirit over matter. Your own belief in the triumph of the spirit over matter will be shortly put to the test. My invitation to you will ensure that test. You know the Rowlatt Bills perhaps so much as I do. I need not explain them. You all want them to be withdrawn. The Indian Councillors in the Imperial Council tried their best to have this legislation withdrawn. They failed. The Bills are bad, but this flouting of the unanimous voice of the Indian members is worse and it is for you and for me, whose representatives these Councillors are, to right this double wrong. How can it be righted? When the Governors of a country do a great wrong to the people whom they govern, history teaches us that they have resorted to violence, some times with apparent success, often they have been defeated; but violence can only result in violence as darkness added to darkness really deepens it. The doctrine of violence is of the earth, earthy, merely material, and can be no guide for a human being who at all believes in the existence of the soul. If, as I am sure you will reject the doctrine of violence, you have to consider other means for seeking redress, and that, as I would translate, would mean "Sathiam Prathi Sathiam." You have an instance given of it in the name mentioned this evening, i.e. of Prahalad. But some of you may be inclined to think that after all Prahalad is not a historical personage. That story may be a mere fable. I therefore propose to give you this evening a living instance, living in the sense that it has happened within recent memory.

TRIUMPH OF SPIRIT.

The authoress is dead. The name of the heroine is Valliamma. She was born in South Africa of Indian parents. She in common with many of our country women in South Africa, joined the Satyagraha Struggle that was raging there and that raged there for over 8 years. She had a faith so absolute in the triumph of the spirit over matter that you and I are not privileged to possess. She knew nothing of the intricacies of the laws that we resisted in that country. It was enough for her that thousands of her countrymen and country-women were suffering for some thing she did not know, but she knew, she realised instinctively that out of the travail of the soul is a nation born and so she voluntarily suffered the hardships of a South African prisoner. She was 13 years old. In a weakly body she held a spirit that was indomitable. She got daily typhoid fever, whilst she was in jail. Her friends in the prison suggested that she should pay the fine to pay which she had the option, but she resolutely declined to pay the fine. She preferred to die in the prison, but she did not die. She was discharged in an ailing condition, she was discharged after she had completed the full term of her imprisonment. Then a few days after her discharge she died, mourned by the whole of the Indian community of South Africa as a heroine and martyr. Before she entered the prison gates she was a poor girl unknown to fame. To-day she has risen to one of the very best of her nation. I have come here to invite you to follow the example of that beautiful girl, Valliamma, in order that you may successfully resist this Rowlatt Legislation, and I promise that if you will approach the question with even a little of the faith of Valliamma, you will see that in a very short time these Bills are destroyed.

VIOLATION OF NATIONAL CONSCIENCE.

The Bills have violated the National conscience, and the resistance to those commands which are in violation of one's conscience is a sacred privilege and a beauty, and it is not this law or the command of the Governor that we resist, but it is our duty, it is open to us to resist all his commands which are not moral commands, and which we respectfully disobey wrongful things of these Governors, we serve not only them, but the whole nation. I have been asked whether I have gone what law, what other laws shall we disobey. The only answer I can able to give you to-day is that it is open to us to disobey all the laws which do not involve any moral sanctions. That being so, it is totally unnecessary for you to know what laws we shall disobey. The aim of a Satyagrahi is to invite upon his own devoted head all the suffering that he is capable of undertaking. Those of you, therefore, who disapprove of the Rowlatt Legislation and who have faith in the efficacy of Satyagraha, I have come to invite in order that you might sign this pledge, but I will ask you to consider a thousand times before signing the pledge. It is no discredit to you that you do not sign the pledge, either because you do not disapprove of the legislation or you have not got the strength and the will, and it is not open to any Satyagrahi to resent your refraining from signing the pledge But if you once sign the pledge, remember that even as that poor girl Valliamma in spite of her illness underwent the full term of her imprisonment, even so shall you never detract from the pledge.

You might have seen from to-day's papers received here that I have addressed to the Press a letter embodying some suggestions. I will, however, repeat them this evening. My first suggestion is, that on Sunday week, i.e. (6th day of April), we shall all observe a day's fast. It will be a preliminary to Satyagrahis before they commence civil disobedience of the laws of all others, it will be an expression of their deep grief over the wrong committed by the Government. I have regarded this movement as a purely religious movement and fast is an ancient institution amongst us. You will not mistake it for a hunger-strike (Laughter) nor will you consider it as designed for exerting any pressure upon the Government. It is a measure of self-discipline, it will be an expression of the anguish of the soul, and when the soul is anguished, nobody could resist. I hope that all adults will take up the task unless they are prevented from doing so by ill-health or religious conviction. I have also suggested that on that Sunday all work should be suspended, all markets and all business places should be closed. Apart from the spiritual value of these two acts, they will form an education of first class value for the masses. I have ventured to include in my suggestion even public servants, because I think that we have to credit them with conscience as also their independence and ability and privilege to associate themselves with wrongs which the nation may want to resent. It is right that they should not take part in political meetings and political discussions, but their individual conscience must have full and free play

RESOLUTIONS AND MEETINGS.

My third suggestion in which public servants may not take part is that on that day, we should visit every hamlet, if we can and hold meetings and pass Resolutions asking the Secretary of State for India to veto this legislation. I would not ask you to resort to these public meetings and resolutions, but for one reason, and the reason is that behind these meetings and resolutions lies the force of Satyagraha to enforce the national will. In these three suggestions, whether you are Satyagrahis or not, so long as you disapprove of the Rowlatt Legislation, all can join and I hope that there will be such a response throughout the length and breadth of India as would convince the Government that we are alive to what is going on in our midst.

I thank you for the very great patience with which you have given me this hearing. A thousand thanks are to you for the various ways in which you are showering your affection upon me, but I ask you with all the emphasis at my command to translate this personal affection into real action, and I venture to promise to you that all who join this movement, I have not the slightest doubt will come out of it all the purer for it. Finally, please remember that if those in this great audience who are Satyagrahis wish to convert others to their creed, the best way of doing so is not to bear the slightest ill-will against them, but to conquer them by their sweetness, gentleness and a spirit of love. I thank you once more.

Dr. Rajan thanked Mahatma Gandhi for coming over to South India at great personal inconvenience and paid a glowing tribute to his work in South Africa, Champaran and Kaira. He then called upon the audience to enlist themselves in the movement. Mahatma Gandhi was garlanded and the gathering dispersed.

Mr. Gandhi left for Madura this morning by the Boat Mail.—"The Hindu."

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S VIEWS.

PUBLIC COOPERATION ASKED FOR.

In view of the numerous complaints lately heard about Bombay's tramway service, a "Chronicle" representative called on Mr C. Lucas, Traffic Manager, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, yesterday, to ask him if he would favour the public with an expression of his views on the matter, and Mr. Lucas very courteously granted our representative an interview.

In answer to questions put by our representative, Mr. Lucas stated the difficulties under which the Company had had to work during the four years and a half of the war. He emphasised the point that the Company's inability to put a larger number of cars on the road was due to war conditions. "It is", he added "obviously to the Company's advantage as well as to the convenience of the travelling public to put as many cars as we possibly can on the road, for it means so much more traffic and consequently, so much addition to the Company's revenue. But inspite of all the influence we brought to bear, we could not get out more cars either from England or America. For many years past we had orders placed for cars from the two countries, but they were not able to deliver them. We approached the Government of India and the Home Government and took all possible means to get our orders executed but on account of the conditions arising out of the war, even the building of cars was not allowed as all war work had to be given preference to. During the latter six months of last year, 50 additional trucks with their electric equipments were received from America. But that is all that we have been able to get so far and one hundred and three more trucks are still undelivered."

Continuing, Mr. Lucas said a considerable improvement might be expected in the near future as twenty-five trucks out of the hundred and three are expected to arrive in Bombay shortly and the balance during the course of the year. The carriage parts were built in India but the wheels, axles and electrical equipments have to be secured outside India. They had received advices from America that the 25 trucks were on the way to India, and as soon as they arrived they would be put on the bodies of the cars built here and run as trailer cars. Then they had a further lot of 78 trucks due to come from England, so that probably very shortly the management would be able to run altogether 103 more cars on the line.

ENORMOUS INCREASE OF TRAFFIC.

Mr. Lucas next dwelt on the enormous traffic which the tramway service had to deal with between 9-30 and 11-30 in the morning and 5-30 and 7-30 in the evening, when the flow of traffic especially to and from the Fort was the greatest. These conditions were not peculiar to Bombay alone but were common to all great cities. Still there was this fact that during those two intervals in the morning and the evening, the traffic was practically concentrated on the business quarter of the town, and however many more cars one might put on the road it was bound to happen that some passengers would not be able to get accommodation all at once and would have to wait for a time.

"Take for instance", Mr. Lucas added, "the number of passengers carried yesterday. Our cars carried no less than 210,000 passengers yesterday, and this does not actually represent the number of passengers dealt with, because half the passengers are transfer passengers, and so the total number may be put down at 300,000. We have roughly speaking 190 cars on the road—and it is no fault of the Company that no more cars could be put on the road—and this limited number had to carry the maximum load, during office hours."

A CAR EVERY TWO MINUTES.

The arrival of the 50 cars mentioned above enabled the Company to increase the service very much in the dense parts parts of the city during the closing months of last year. The present arrangement, continued Mr. Lucas, allowed for a car to run every two minutes on the Girgaum, Kalbadevi and Market lines. As to the delays that sometimes occurred, the Company could not help them as they were due either to accidents which they could not control or the obstinacy displayed by the passengers in insisting on getting into the cars and remaining there inspite of the conductors shouting out that there was no room in the cars which of course meant delay as the company's servants had instructions not to carry an excess load. For example, a Health Department waggon broke its axle in Nagdevi Street yesterday morning and before it could be shifted it had to be unladen and dragged aside with the help of tram cars, and this took about fifty minutes, and during the whole of that time the line was blocked. The tram cars had to be shunted at Pydhownie which of course disorganised the traffic on the Kalbadevi line as well.

Asked if he would say anything about the complaint made by the public about the frequent sight witnessed of half a dozen cars passing along the line for one particular destination, Mr. Lucas said some such thing had happened in the past when through cars coming from one direction could not be detained at a junction indefinitely because cars from other directions had not come up. But that had not been the case since the siding near the Museum had been laid down. The cars for Byculla, Parel, Dadar and Grant Road now started from the Museum ding and the Company was now able to run them properly. For instance the first car would start for Girgaum, then the next for the Kalbadevi line the third for the Market line, and so on; so there was now no complaint of three or four cars together for either Girgaum or Kalbadevi line passing at a given point. Formerly cars had been a considerable improvement, and started from various sides, but ever since the building of the Museum siding there they were able to run cars properly. About 104 cars left this siding in an hour at present.

IMPROVEMENT IN NEAR FUTURE PROMISED.

Mr. Lucas repeated that the public might expect a considerable improvement in the tramway service in the near future. They were paying particular attention to the traffic along the Girgaum and Kalbadevi lines, which was the heaviest in the city. There would be no increase in the actual number of cars running until the arrival from England of the cars on order but what would happen would be that the size of the units would be increased. They would put the twenty-five trucks when they arrived on the single cars, and when the remaining cars came out they too would be linked up with the remaining 25 single cars. Another improvement which the Company hoped to effect as soon as they had sufficient rails which were also on order would be that they would lay down a line from Flora Fountain to Dhobi Talao along the Esplanade Road, and this would considerably relieve the congestion on the line along Hornby and Cruickshank Roads.

Referring to the insufficient number of conductors, Mr. Lucas said it was extremely difficult to get good labour. During the past year the sickness was so great among the tramway staff that though some 600 more men were taken on as conductors during the year they had not had enough men to man the cars. On an average about 150 men were away daily, due to sickness or other causes. At present the cars were fairly well manned, and if they got assistance from the travelling public they would be able to run the cars more speedily than at present. It would greatly facilitate their work if people refrained from getting into the cars and insisting on remaining there even though told that the cars were full and there was no room left. This would considerably lessen the delays that occurred at present.

STANDING ON CAR PLATFORMS.

Coming to the question of the rule against standing on the car platforms, Mr. Lucas said the Company suffered in revenue if they allowed a relaxation of this rule. The conductors were not able to deal with the enormous rush of passengers which a relaxation of this rule brought in its train and a large number of people standing on the platforms got down without paying their fare before the conductor had time to finish issuing tickets to those seated inside the car and coming to those standing on the platform. Again the chief point of the conductors' grievances in the recent labour troubles was this overcrowding of the cars. The men complained that much arguing occurred between them and the passengers over this question of standing on the platforms, that they were reported by passengers to the Company, who punished them and they submitted, unfairly punished them, because it was impossible to do their work properly under those conditions. And the men were promised by the Company that this grievance would be removed. A large number of the people who crowded on the platform had no intention to pay the fare. They knew that by the time they reached their destination, the conductor would have no time to collect money.

In conclusion, Mr. Lucas asked for more cooperation of the travelling public, which would enable the cars to run more quickly and cause fewer delays. As to the insufficient number of cars, that was due to no fault of the Company who had tried their level best to get more cars from England and America.

INDIAN FORESTS.

SIR C. HILL ON DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DEHRA DUN, March 31.

In opening the triennial meeting of the Board of Forestry to-day, the Hon. Sir Claude Hill, referring to schemes which were in hand for the enlargement and development of the Forest Research Institute, said that provided they could find Indians with requisite qualifications willing to enter the Forest Service, it was their (Board's) business to arrange for their proper training. He thought all would agree that the training should take place at one place and that all should be trained together, whether it be in England or in India and that the conditions and circumstances governing such training was a matter of very great importance, regarding which decision had not yet been reached. So long as there was possibility of its being decided that such training should take place in India, it would be realised that this Institute was the only possible place at which such training could take place outside the United Kingdom. He looked forward to the time when every province would have its staff of forest engineers and when there would be meeting of these at frequent intervals to concert further developments. This alone coupled with the work of developed forest economists' branch could remove the reproach of low return, which they at present got from their forest area in India, which compared very unfavourably with corresponding returns of other countries.

In conclusion he said that orders on the Public Services Commission's recommendations regarding the Forest Department have not yet been issued, but it was perhaps permissible to say that when these questions were finally decided, officers might find their position regarding pay and pension considerably improved. Another certain result was that in future, the Imperial branch of the Service will contain a considerable and increasing proportion of Indian officers. War conditions had prevented any rapid development of industries based on the utilisation of forest produce. Mr. Hart was of opinion that in the course of time India should be a very large exporter of timber of many kinds, but if this was to come about, the Government must be prepared to undertake the pioneer work. He confidentially looked forward to the time when the Forest Department will be one of the greatest and most important services in India and when the revenue derived from the forest estates of the Government will be many times greater than it was at present.

"THE INDIAN INQUISITION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is indeed regrettable that the Hon. Mr. V. S. Shastri, respected thus far for his sane thoughts, should so unjustifiably commit himself by pronouncing a hasty and uncalled-for judgment on our revered patriot and leader, Mahatma Gandhi. Time alone can show whether Mahatma Gandhi is right or wrong in initiating the Satyagraha Movement to combat the Rowlatt Bills. With due respect, I would remind Mr. Shastri that he is not a Headmaster at present nor are his brother politicians students to thump upon them these autocratic pronouncements.

Mr. Shastri seems to have forgotten his European History. If he remembered the "Holy Inquisition" and its lessons, he would have appreciated Mahatma Gandhi's thorough realization of the critical position caused by the institution of the Rowlatt Bills. The definite object of that European Inquisition was prosecution of heresy but it was subsequently used to combat Sorcery, Magic, Usury, Illuminism, Jansenism, Freemasonry, Philosophism, Protestantism, nay, everything and everybody that differed from the Catholic Teachings. This reign of terror reached its height during the Spanish Inquisition but to what avail? Liberty of thought achieved mastery over repression and is enjoying its unfettered freedom to-day.

But it is with the abuses of that Inquisition we are now concerned. People often took the law in their own hands and lynched numberless unfortunate persons suspected of heresy. That outspoken Catholic Journal, the Bombay "Examiner" in the fitness of things has in its issues of this year commenced to enumerate series of instances of killing the Excommunicated during those dark ages and, helped by the light of the twentieth century, finds them unjustifiable.

It is true that we can now condemn the Kaiser for his Kaiserism, nay can even demand an Indemnity of 8,000 millions from the German people for the Kaiser's sins but can we regain a single one of the millions of lives lost in liberating Justice from the Kaiser's grip?

The Inquisition was often used by malicious individuals to have their revenge upon their enemies. Peter, in enmity with Paul, and desirous of getting rid of him, quietly approached his diocesan Bishop and made a deposition that he heard Paul openly and in a scandalous manner criticising the Bishop's sermon of the morning or that he expressed doubt in the virginity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The true Bishop immediately summoned Paul, put him on his trial, and had him condemned to take the "Lady's Kiss" which instantly packed him off to the other world. The Encyclopaedia Britannica mentions that it was rare that a person charged under this Inquisition ever escaped sure death and reformers like St. Ignatius Loyola and Saint Teresa who got involved in its meshes were saved only through the direct mediation of powerful Church Magnates.

Though such abuse of power may not be commonly possible in India under the British Government, exceptional concrete instances may be possible. A proper study of the Rowlatt Bills will make one shudder at the realization that these Black Bills are worse than the Holy Inquisition so far as their constitution is concerned. The Inquisition at least ordained that a proper constitutional trial, though a sham one in effect, be held before condemning the victim to death but the Rowlatt Bills allow neither trial nor defence before imprisoning the accused. What redress have the Government provided for when these "Lawless Laws" miscarry in any instance?

I would give a concrete instance where these Black Bills may possibly prove risky and that would also explain why I, a Roman Catholic, have hastened to join the Satyagraha Sabha. Self-preservation is a natural animal instinct in Man and it is natural that I should avail myself of all chances for doing the same. I am involved in an Educational Campaign in Mangalore which originated with the institution of the Catholic Association of South Canara by the Italian Missionaries in April 1913. I was, a Council Member of that Association, and would never agree to compromise the Layman's rights for the advancement of those of the Clericals. As the manager of a Higher Elementary School and the Secretary of the Teachers' Association of our town, I proved too strong for the clergy to be easily ridden over. As to the final resource, one of my opponents, a priest, hearing me popularising the cause of Industrial Education under the heading of "Nation-building on Constitutional lines," took advantage of the troublous times, October 1914, when detenues were in large numbers being interned, in other parts of India and represented me to the Educational Department as a political agitator.

As an inevitable consequence, I suffered reduction in the annual Government Grants and eventually the loss of recognition of the higher classes of my school. Fortunately for me, just and true-born Englishmen were at the had of our Education Department. Mr. Store, the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, on my personal representation of matters through Mr. Littlehailes, who was previously Inspector of schools of our circle, was pleased to allot to me the fullest measure of British Justice by handing over to me the reduced amount of grants as well as the recognition of the higher classes. But for the sense of justice of these two sensible Britishers, I should now have been rotting in some gaol branded as a political agitator.

This temporary miscarriage of justice upset my financial equilibrium but soon I righted it and set sail again. With a view to get rid of me at any cost, as one of my clerical opponents mentions in his appeal for funds to his supporters in America: the missionaries, with whom the end justifies the means, set up a rival school against mine and forced me to capitulate. Undaunted and to keep up our relief work for the benefit of the compressed classes, we in our turn organized the National Free Elementary School independent of everything. Though the missionaries have not yet dared to excommunicate me, the Appeal to America mentioned above audaciously makes mention of me as an Anti-Catholic. The missionaries would therefore readily make use of any instrument which the Law provides them to get rid of me.

The Rowlatt Bills give a strong weapon in their hands to incapacitate me and thus ruinously affect our National School. Though my activities are only social being the economic amelioration of the poor, our Compressed Classes Mission and National Free Elementary School may be given a political meaning and my first defendant in this Educational Campaign will only be too glad to certify me demi-officially to be an anarchist and a revolutionist. Without provision in the Law to defend myself, I can be straight packed off to prison. About the scruples of conscience of the clericals the less said the better and those who desire to learn more about the matter are kindly referred to the History of the Holy Inquisition in any standard book on the subject.

Dear Mr. Editor, I am a single instance among 315 million Indians who run the risk of being affected by the Rowlatt Bills. The death sentence on our personal safety is passed. Our trusted Guardian has given his assent to it. Mother India is mourning over the loss of her best treasure, the liberty of her children. Let us one and all, whether Hindu or Mussulman, Parsee or Christian, Jain or Buddhist, irrespective of caste and creed, join in Our Mother's Mourning in this our National Calamity. Let us leave the Frogs in the Moderate Camp alone to croak to their heart's content for the rain of Reforms, but let our true farmers boldly handle the plough and begin to till the National Field with the advent of the monsoon. These are indeed perilous times because we do not know on whom the bolts from the blue will fall. Let us not fear. There is God overhead to protect us. Indeed if anybody is struck and he falls, *there he is a Martyr and it is only the Blood of Martyrs that is the seed of our Freedom* that will thrive when the rains of Reform set in and yield bumper harvests in future.

Let us not despair because the "Lawless Laws" have become the Law of the land. There is yet salvation for us. *A Mahatma has volunteered to "die on the cross" for us.* It does not matter if a Herod calls him a Fool but it is the Democracy in England that must assent to his dying on the cross. The British Public are busily engaged in the solution of their own critical problems and cannot spare time to hear our long stories. Let us put our case before them in as few words as possible. Our politicians cried for the last thirty years for Self-Government for India, but it is only when Mrs. Besant put the demand forward in two words "Home Rule" that the British Democracy realized the needs of India, because Home Rule is a well thrashed question and has a big record at its back to explain its meaning. Even the Ten Commandments of God are condensed by Our Lord Jesus Christ into two to save labour and what do we lose in following His example?

Though the Black Bills are worse than the Holy Inquisition in their constitution, it would be sedition to call them so now. But I feel as suspicious about them as about a cracker in my hand. The three years' time given to their life makes me still more apprehensive. Still let us put the fullest faith in Lord Chelmsford's assurance that these Black Bills will not affect constitutional political agitators, much less other Social Reformers. We are unable to diagonose the real nature of a disease unless its symptoms appear. Let us wait, therefore, patiently till the Bills are put into execution. At the first instance of a guiltless person suffering from them, let us cry out "The Indian Inquisition!" "The Indian Inquisition!" The European History will enable the British Public to promptly understand the state of affairs in India and prompt them to take prompt action to redeem us from them for ever and ever. Amen.—Yours, etc.,

MARCEL A. M. D'SOUZA,

Bombay, March, 29.

BOY SCOUTS AT DADAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We beg to place these few lines in your valued paper before your readers. As regards our "Boy Scout" movement, we have started, a Cosmopolitan Boy Scout Class at Dadar—English school premises, we have more than fifty members who, have already undergone preliminary drilling. Now it is time that we should be able to supply them with equipments etc. As our fund is quite insufficient to cope with the matter in hand, we wish that some of your benevolent readers should come out and assist us as regards funds. As this movement is an institution for the improvement of the characters of the boys so as to enable them to be good citizen of the near future. Your readers will not hesitate to contribute something for the good cause. Any small amount will be very willingly accepted by us.

We think this appeal of ours will be answered with full zeal and energy by your generous readers.

Thanking you very much for your favour in publishing our appeal.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) K. H. ENGINEER,
B. K. RANE,
Joint Hony. Secretaries,
"Cosmopolitan Boy Scout",
Dadar.

March 26.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

(Associated Press.)

Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company inform us that the Managing Directors of the P. and O. S. N. Company have notified them that the homeward passage rates by steamers sailing after the 1st April should be calculated on a sterling basis. Until further notice the rate of Exchange will be taken at 1s. 6d. and this provides for the equivalent of a 12½ per cent. reduction in the present homeward fares. Passengers by steamers sailing after the 1st April, therefore, and until further notification will receive the benefit of the reduced rates.

Protest Meeting

AGAINST

TRAMWAY ZOOLUM

ON

Wednesday, 2nd April 1919 at 6-30 p.m.

AT

FRENCH BRIDGE (Chowpatty).

Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN will preside.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

TOWN HALL MEETING

TO SUPPORT

Patel's Hindu Marriage Bill

ON

Wednesday, 2nd April at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALWAD presiding.

ALL SUPPORTERS OF THE BILL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

INTER-MARRIAGES AMONG HINDUS.

SUPPORT OF PUNJAB BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

LLYALLPUR, March 31.

Saturday afternoon and the whole of Sunday were taken up with discussions on a score of resolutions effecting the social and educational welfare of the Brahmin community. They were moved and supported by leading men and learned pandits from all parts of the Punjab. On Sunday afternoon an appeal was made for the education fund, which was cheerfully responded to. Rs. 260 per mensem has been promised to help the poor Brahmin students in the form of scholarships. Among the resolutions passed were the following:—

That in the opinion of this Conference Sanskrit is the language of the Shastras, whose knowledge is indispensable for the Brahmins. Consequently all Brahmins and Brahminal institutions should do their utmost to promote and diffuse it as well as preserve old manuscripts and rare books.

That in the opinion of the Conference Hindi is the only language well fitted to be the common medium of communication in India. Therefore, every Brahman should consider it his first duty to learn and teach it to others and address their private correspondence in Hindi script. That the Government of India may be approached with the request that the values of the currency notes and coins may also be denoted in Hindi along with other characters and figures, so that the Hindi knowing people may not suffer unnecessary loss owing to this deficiency, as they do now.

That this Conference notes with deep regret that among the Brahmans female education is in a very poor condition. Therefore, it is desirable that the leaders of the community should take early steps for the religious and secular education of Brahman girls.

That in the opinion of this Conference child marriage is the root of evil. Therefore, it is advisable that Brahmans must not marry their children until they are quite grown up, at least till the boy be of eighteen and the girl thirteen years of age.

That in the opinion of this Conference the inviduous distinctions among the subcastes of Brahmans and notions of seniority are harmful, therefore they should be completely abolished and obstacles in the way of intercaste marriages should at once be removed in order to promote the feeling of unity and solidarity among the Brahmans.

RAMNAVMI HOLIDAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall deem it a great favour if you will kindly extend to me the hospitality of your columns and publish this letter in your to-morrow's issue.

Ramnavmi, the important festival of the Hindus, falls on Tuesday next the 8th proximo while the Banks and Public Offices will remain closed on Wednesday, the 9th idem, that day being sanctioned as holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act. Of what earthly use is it to have a holiday on Wednesday when Ramnavmi is on Tuesday? I heard some time back that a petition was sent to the higher authorities, who have the power of sanctioning public holidays, in January last, requesting them to make the necessary alteration observing the holiday on the proper day, but nothing has been heard of it since then. I do not know how far this report is authentic but in case it has some foundation I do not understand why the authorities should stand so obdurate as not to change the date.

I may add that the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association have sanctioned Tuesday the 8th proximo as a holiday for the local mills. Will the authorities concerned therefore kindly take immediate steps to rectify the error and authorise the Banks and Public Offices to observe Tuesday as a holiday instead of Wednesday, before it is too late?—Yours, etc.,

"K."

Bombay, March 31.

GOAT SACRIFICE STOPPED.

SEQUEL TO INTERVENTION OF HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League, writes that as already reported in these columns some days back, the jewel dealers of Jhaveri Bazaar about 500 in number passed a resolution to discontinue their connection with Mr. Dossabhai Rustamji, proprietor of a gold and silver melting factory in Jhaveri Bazaar, on account of his indifference towards them when they approached him in a body to pursuade some of his workmen, who were going to sacrifice goats in the factory premises on last *holi* holiday not to do so. This original resolution and other papers concerning this matter were presented by the merchants to the Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League, who after hearing both the parties pursuaded the jewellers not to be too severe to Mr. Dossabhai Rustomji if he (Mr. Dossabhai) expressed his regret for the occurrence and undertook that male animal sacrifices should not take place on his premises in future. Thus on the intervention of Mr. Nanavaty the merchants having agreed to accept his letter of regret and undertaking Mr. Dossabhai has submitted such a document in consequence of which the resolution has been withdrawn. Mr. Nanavaty has now further requested both the parties to continue their business connection as before and thanked them for arriving at an amicable settlement responding to his advice.

CRICKET AT LEOLALI.

The match between the British Details Depot v. Royal Engineers (Signals) was played at Deolali last Saturday, both sides turning out at full strength. The British Details batted first, and made 85, Sgt. McGregor and Lieut. Kerr being top scorers with 29 and 26 respectively.

Baxter was the top scorer for the R. E. Signals with 31, Sgt. Ashman coming next with 19, and the innings closed for 81, leaving the British Details winners by 4 runs after a most exciting finish.

The following are the scores:—

BRITISH DETAILS DEPOT.

Lieut. Enser c Benger b Little	17
Lieut. Dawson c Ashman b Little	1
Lieut. Kerr b Lane	26
Lieut. Fossey c Lane b Little	4
Sgt. McGregor c Baxter b Lane	29
Sgt. Westwood b Lane	2
Sgt. Haslett c Brown b Dawson	0
P. O. Wilkins b Dawson	0
E. R. A. Kimber (not out)	0
C. Q. M. S. Chattin c Brow b Lane	1
Pte. Wood c Little b Lane	0
Extras	1
Total	85

ROYAL ENGINEERS (SIGNALS).

Baxter c Wilkins b Enser	31
Ashman c McGregor b Enser	19
Glover c Fossey b Enser	2
Benger c Wood b Kerr	1
Dawson c Kimber b Kerr	0
Lane c McGregor b Enser	8
Phillips c Enser b Kerr	0
Burgess c Chattin b Kerr	0
Little b Enser	5
Brown (not out)	0
Lines c McGregor b Kerr	13
Extras	2
Total	81

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The following is a list of successful candidates at the annual examinations of the Vidyalaya:—

1st Year.—Shankar S. Bodas, Ramchandra G. Purohit, Shankar G. Athavale, Laxman S. Bodas, Shrinivas D. Agnihotri, Dattatray V. Mangaonkar, Anant V. Kulkarni, Vaman V. Mangaonkar, D. G. Raibagkar, Sushila Devi and Dattatrya A. Bhide.

2nd Year.—Balwant R. Kanitkar, Ramkrishna B. Soman, Somji Karim, Miss Piroja Unwalla, Miss Piroja H. Udwadia, Miss Durgabai Athavale and Mrs. Laxmibai Bhide.

3rd Year.—Ramkrishna B. Soman and Balwant R. Kanitkar.

4th Year.—Miss Dinbai P. Mistry, Raghunath M. Kulkarni, Balkrishna R. Deodhar, Madhav K. Kodolikar, Laxman D. Dixit, Miss Dina N. Bunsha and Miss Sherbanoo P. Javeri.

5th Year.—Miss Kuverbai D. Vakil, Miss Freni M. Vakil.

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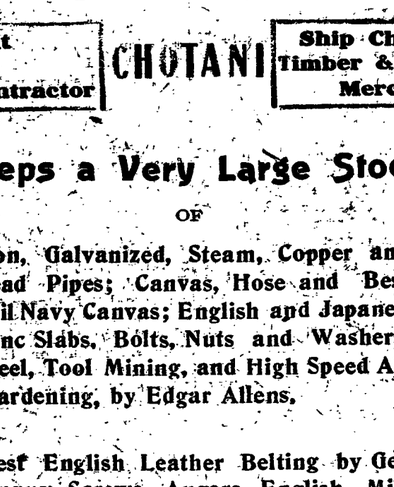

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April 1.

S. S. Hindu, Cocklin, Muscat, March 26.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Heishin Maru, Ikano, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Chakla, Allen, Persian Gulf.
S. S. Nizam, Salmon, Calcutta.
S. S. Clan Macintosh, Waterhome, Antwerp, etc.

S. S. Hindu:—The steamer Hindu, 321 tons, Captain G. Cocklin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, with ballast, which port she had left on the 26th ultimo.

S. S. Nizam:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Nizam, 3,333 tons, Captain R. H. Salmon, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Heishin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Heishin Maru, 1,914 tons, Captain K. Ikano, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo and 1 cabin passenger.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain R. St. Allen, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via Kathiawar Coast Ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Macintosh:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, 3,043 tons, Captain J. Waterhome, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Antwerp via Malbar and Cochin, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 1st April, 1919.

Shed	Steamers	Tons	Destination.	Date	Agents.
PRINCES DOCK.					
A	City of Sparta ..	3498	Liverpool	2-4-19	K Nixon & Co
B	Burma Maru ..	4100	Singapore	9-4-19	O S Kaisha
C & E	Bashu Maru ..	1922	Marseilles	3-4-19	O S Kaisha
D & E	Ian Macintosh	3048	Malabar	2-4-19	J Finlay & Co
F	Shinzin Maru ..	2938	Singapore	N F	N Y Kaisha
H	Tobolsk ..	1511	N F	N F	B & P S N Co
K	Bashayam	100	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
L	Naisung ..	2893	N F	N F	B & P S N Co
N	Rhodesian Transport	3141	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
O	Schooner Utopia ..	998	Busra	N F	1-4-19 Shariff Hamum owner
P	Sikh ..	3288	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Oberto ..	460	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Sabermati ..	524	Karachi	2-4-19	B S N Co
	Ponani ..	552	Bhawnagar	2-4-19	B S N Co
	Irrawadi ..	614	Jamnagar	2-4-19	B S N Co
	Bahaduri ..	820	N F	N F	B S N Co
MAZAGAON DRY DOCK.					
	Nurani ..	2870	N F	2-4-19	T Morrison & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Olympia.	3272	Liverpool	2-4-19	W A Graham & Co
2	Nizam .	3324	Calcutta	2-4-19	T Morrison & Co
3	Layang ..	2627	P Gulf	N F	H S Shumbta & Co
4	Capri ..	2952	Genoa	2-4-19	M Italiana
5	Hensin Maru ..	2276	Kobe	2-4-19	N Y Kaisha
6	Akbar ..	2562	Aden,	1-4-19	T Morrison & Co
7	Somali ..	4198	London	6-4-19	M M & Co
8	City of Florence ..	3490	Hull	3-4-19	K Nixon & Co
9	Malta ..	3889	London	N F	M M & Co
10	Quilos ..	4942	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
12	Diwa ..	3410	China	16-4-19	M M & Co
13	Chakla ..	1727	P Gulf	2-4-19	M M & Co
16	Shunsar ..	1718	P Gulf	N F	P & O S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
2	Varsova ..	1957	Busra	3-4-19	M M & Co
3	Mantola ..	2330	Suez via Aden	4-4-19	B I M
4	Hawah Hsin ..	99	Busra	4-4-19	B I M
5	Bamora ..	1871	Busra	2-4-19	M M & Co
6	Armonde	9021	London	3-4-19	B I M
7	Tessa ..	3428	London	2-4-19	M M & Co
8	Nagoya ..	4250	London	19-4-19	M M & Co
9	Ismailia ..	981	Aden	2-4-19	B I M
10	Tordia ..	3187	Busra	2-4-19	M M & Co
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	Marseilles	5-4-19	M Goculdas & Co
13	Thessalia .	2841	Busra	7-4-19	B I M
14	Chenab ..	2157	Busra	1-4-19	M & Co
15	Hussan ..	1838	Busra	6-4-19	B I M
	Jetty Mullah.	2158	Busra	6-4-19	M M & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
	Margaret Haley ..	800	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Singu ..	1912	Rangoon	5-4-19	Shaw Wallace & Co

EXPORT.

April 1.

S. S. Olympia for Boston via Liverpool:—160 bales goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool:—171 bales wool, Cox's Shipping Agency; 85 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

S. S. City of Sparta for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton waste, Chaturbhuj Piraj and Co.; 75 bales wool, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co; 100 bales wool, Dhanram Koonduanmall; 60 bales wool, Eward Latham and Co.; 4 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 1,175 cwts ginger, Esmail Mohamed and Sons.

S. S. Teesta for London:—12 cases bristles, C. N. S. Jinawala and Co.; 28½ cwts. gum, Esmail Nowroji and Co.; 24 bales goat and sheep skins, Allaudin Cassam; 300 cwts. chutney, D. D. Framji and Co.; 56 casks 20 bales goat skins, 7 bales cow hides, Enrico N. Stein; 3 packages carvings, 6 packages marble images, 1 package provision, Thos. Cook and Son; 292 cwts. chutney, Framji Nowroji.

S. S. Somali for London:—600 cwts. kadia gum, Framjee Sons and Co.; 3 tons mica in blocks, Touner Jones and Co.

S. S. Bushu Maru for Genoa:—335 cwts. tamrind, Abdoolbhoy Abdool Rahim.

S. S. Olympia for Philadelphia:—178 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

S. S. Olympia for New York:—70 cwts. pepper, 10 cwts. gum arabic, 481½ cwts. castor seeds, Pragji Sojrji and Co.

S. S. Loyalty for Marseilles:—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 4,207 cwts. myrabolams, Purshotam Mathooradas and Co.; 101 cases wine, Phipson and Co.

S. S. Burma Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, M. Kalyanmull; 200 bales cotton, Uderam Premsukhdas.

S. S. Shizin Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Uderam Premsukhdas; 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Burma Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa.

S. S. Shizin Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Shizin Maru for Yokohama:—18 cwts. ivory, M. Valu.

S. S. Shizin Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Tabolsk for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton grey yarn, Tata Sons and Co.; 224 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhanji and Co.; 90 cwts. sharkfins, R. Dhanji and Co.; 153½ cwts. gum arabic, Abdool Aziz Fuzli; 300 bales cotton grey twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 15 cwts. sharkfins, H. B. Bhesania and Co.

S. S. Shizin Maru for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Burma Maru for Hongkong:—36 bales cotton yarn, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORT.

April 1.

S. S. Singu from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.:—5,867 cases 721,238 I. gallons kerosine oil, 212,051 I. gallons, intermediate oil, 943 casks 8.0 D/S lubricating oil, 25 casks mineral grease.

S. S. Somali from Melbourne, Agents M. M. and Co.:—15,117 bags wheat.

S. S. Nagoya from London, Agents M. M. and Co.:—7 casks ivory pieces, 321 cases dry ginger, 12 casks 8 cases glassware, 53 cases ivory, 4 cases cigarettes and tobacco, 9 cases perfumed spirit, 4 cases essences, 23 cases cigarettes, 3 packages 9 cases woollen and cotton shirts, 2,399 cases brandy, 30 kegs linseed oil, 140 kegs paint, 32 cases syrup, chemical foods, medical wine, hair wash, etc., 15 cases magnesia calcined, 22 cases medical spirits oil eucalyptus apthoware, 2 cases sheets, 6 cases anzora cream, 6 cases biscuits, 14 bales 1 case writing paper, 38 cases lime juice, 40 cases 16 packages potash, medicine, boric acid medicine spirits, 27 cases medicines, 21 cases blotting and writing paper, 2 cases sealing wax, 12 cases essential oils, 5 cases chlorodyne, 20 cases champagne, 10 cases O. stores, 15 drums cable, 16 cases toilet soap, 720,500 casks cement, 170 kegs paint, 75 kegs B. lead, 20 bottles quick silver, 17 cases Ellymol tooth paste, 7 kegs iron bolts, 2 cases cotton net, 100 casks alizarine dye, 3 cases cod liver and maltine, 26 cases provision, 3 cases soap, 60 packages gum incense, 3 cases aloes, 15 bales P. goods, 14 cases tinned fish, 54 cases 17 packages soup, soup pearl, bath brick, bridge block note paper, paper, etc., 3 cases malt and oil face powder, 3 cases Carlsbad salts citrate magnesia, 1 case 1 cask acid citric, acid hydrogen, 1 case 3 casks China and eithernware, 3 cases shoes, 2 cases drugs, 25 cases ironwood screws, 4 cases paper, 13 cases cotton yarn, 15 packages rivets, tools, sash block, etc., 217 cases ground sheets, 3 cases glass paper, 59 cases saffron, 416 cases 5 hogsheads 2 casks wine 2 casks olives, 45 cases spun silk, 9 cases olive oil, 3 cases raisins, 6 cases preserved fruits.

S. S. Kosoku Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha:—59 cases safety matches, 42 cases cotton hosiery, 4 cases flasks, 292 cases glassware, 10 cases cigarettes pax, 32 cases porcelainware, 11 cases tooth powder, 3 cases sodium benzate, 5 cases hardware, 77 cases glass tubes, 51 cases 447 bales grey cotton sheeting 50 casks copper sulphate, 4 cases asbestos, 10 cases 99 bales shirting, 26 cases cotton singlet, 66 bales cotton sheeting, 7 bales hemp canvas, 24 cases cotton hosiery undershirt, 36 cases window glass, 28 cases silk goods, 23 cases brass sheets, 50 bales cotton drill, 254 bales cotton shirting, 63 bales dhotees, 154 bales grey cotton shirting, 332 bales grey cotton drill, 7 cases cotton undershirts, 35 cases crystal, 3 cases glass pearl beads, 8 cases fiber, 4 cases cotton goods, 85 bundles brass braggies.

S. S. Zavani from Persian Gulf, Agents Persian Steam Navigation Company:—18 bags almonds, 2 bundles skins, 4 bags almond kernels, 37 bales 147 jottas cotton, 200 bags 92 cases gum tragakanth, 45 bags gum, 7 bags attari, 3 bags khok seeds.

S. S. Hydia II from Bangkok, Agents Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.:—2,064 pieces teak squares, 43,690 pieces 910 bundles teak scantlings, 11 bundles silk.

S. S. Rhodesian Transport from Sydney Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.:—93,367 bags wheat.

HOME FROM SERVICE.

The Hired Transport Jedah will arrive in Bombay this morning bringing the 2/154th Punjabis and an advance party of the 1/8th Gurkhas. A reception will be held in No. Shed, Alexandra Dock, at 11 a.m. and 12 noon. The Band of the 96th Infantry will be in attendance.

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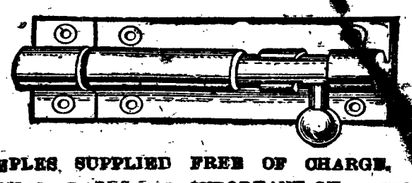
BOLT  BRAND

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INCOME-TAX AND SHIPPING COMPANIES.

EXEMPTION FOR FOREIGNERS CANCELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 31.

On the passing of the present Income-tax Act, 1918, the previous statutory exemption from Income-tax of the income of shipping companies incorporated or registered out of British India and having their principal place of business out of India and their ships ordinarily engaged in sea-going traffic out of Indian waters, was temporarily continued by a notification. A notification is being issued by the Government of India on 1st April, 1919, excluding from this exemption, the shipping companies other than those incorporated or registered in the United Kingdom or in any of the Dominions. Other shipping companies will consequently become liable to the income-tax with effect from 1st April, 1919.

TROUBLE IN TEA GARDENS.

COOLIES STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 31.

The coolies and sirdars working in the Tukuar tea garden in Darjeeling, struck work on the 24th instant, the cause being a demand of higher wages and the redress of alleged grievances. As the strikers threatened those who did not join them, lawlessness was apprehended and the European staff was in danger. Mr. Derming, manager of the garden; summoned the police, who restored peace and the strike is now practically over. The strike spread to Singla, which is a sub-division of Turkuar. The police are still in the garden to prevent the ringleaders from causing any trouble.

A later message states that disputes have been settled and order has been restored.

NEW INDUSTRIES FOR CEYLON.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 31.

The industries sub-committee, Ceylon, which enquired into the manufacture of glass, soap, pencils, etc., have published the results of enquiries on the subject of glass manufacture. After referring to the difficulty of obtaining coal from India, they think the manufacture can hardly prove remunerative. The absence of experts and the high rise in prices handicapped progress in soap industry. As to pencil manufacture the committee thinks that unless suitable wood is procured the industry would nnt be remunerative. They recommend the opening of brick and tile factories in the clay districts, where wood-fuel can be cheaply obtained. Referring to fish, canning and production of fish guano and fish oil, the committee suggests the establishment of factories on the coast, they are of the opinion that the industry would be profitable if a suitable article is produced. As regards cement manufacture the committee says, that limestone suitable for cement manufacture is found in abundance in Jaffna, but cheap fuel has to be found.

The committee on hydro-electric power in Ceylon says, the possibilities for hydro electric production are great and urges Government to complete the investigation without loss of time. Owing to high prices of machinery required to manufacture chocolate, the committee recommends Government assistance by allowing a rebate on the export of sugar and chocolate, and coco powder.

LEPROSY IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 31.

At Thursday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council after the Budget discussion, Mr. F. W. Carter will move a resolution praying for the appointment of a commission of enquiry to consider the problem of leprosy in Calcutta and the legislation required in connection therewith.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The following is the Further List of Donations to the Gokhale Education Society:—

Mr. Husseinbhai A. Lalji Rs. 200; Shet Tulsidas Tejpal Rs. 101; Shet Dharsey Nanji Rs. 101; Sir Shapurji Bharucha Rs. 100 per month; Shet Hansraj Pragji Rs. 100; Indian Manufacturing Company Rs. 100; Western India Spinning Manufacturing Company Rs. 100; Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company Rs. 100; Hongkong Manu. and Spg. Company Rs. 100; Messrs. H. M. Mehta Rs. 100 annually Mr. Velji Lakhamsey Rs. 100; Mr. Balkrishna Pandarang Rs. 51 annually; A Sympathyser Rs. 51; Dwarkadas Iribhowandas and Bros. Rs. 51; Messrs. Khemji Vishram and Company Rs. 51; Shet Lalji Godha Rs. 51; Mr. A. J. Bilimoria Rs. 50; The Asiatic Petroleum Company Rs. 50; Mrs. J. J. Petit Rs. 50; Mr. N. B. Wagle Rs. 50; Mr. Rancholdas Lotewala Rs. 50; Mr. G. H. Khanolkar Rs. 50; Mr. I. N. Malvi Rs. 50; Messrs. Manubhai Rangildas and others Rs .51; Messrs. Amin and Desai Solicitors Rs. 51; Mr. Ghelabhai Ghansey Rs. 25; Messrs. Kurpal Rs. 25; Messrs. Thakersay Mulji Rs. 25; Mr. V. P. Vaidya Rs. 25; Mr. Allarakhia Soonawala Rs. 25; Mr. Ranchodas Lotewala Rs. 15 monthly; through Mr. Dayabhai Rs. 25; Mr. W. D. Rane Rs. 25; Mr. F. Ratanshaw Rs. 25; annually; Mr. Karsondas Mulji Jetha Rs. 25; Mr. Nanalal Prabhuram Rs. 25; Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor Rs. 25 annually; Mr. Goregaonkar, Solicitor Rs. 25; Mr. Murarji Narottam Rs. 10 per month; and Amount below Rs. 25, Rs. 467-14.

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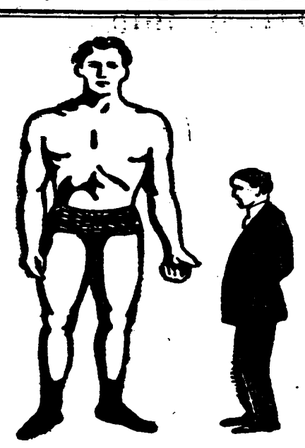

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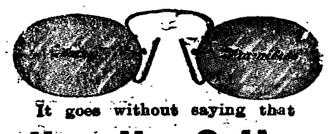

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 31.

The disturbance in North-West India has given a few falls of rain in north-east Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province and is disappearing. The air is still very dry over most of north-east India.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 31st March 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.845 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.1 "
Dew Point	71.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.708 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.1 "
Minimum do.	76.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,E,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind	163 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.
	Apl.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Tues	1	m 11	42	29 7	1	m 5	19	14 4
Wed.	2	m 11	49a	29 4	2	m 5	36a	15 10
		m 0	26a	30 0		m 5	58	13 7
Thur.	3	m 0	30	29 3	3	m 6	19a	16 1
		m 1	11a	29 11		m 6	43	13 5
Fri.	4	m 1	12	28 8	4	m 7	4a	16 8
		m 1	58a	29 4		m 7	9	13 9
Sat.	5	m 1	56	27 9	5	m 7	38a	17 8
		m 1	49a	28 8		m 8	3	14 8
Sun.	6	m 2	45	26 6	6	m 8	40a	18 9
		m 3	46a	27 3		m 9	55	15 11
Mon.	7	m 3	48	25 3	7	m 10	57a	19 9
		4	54a	26 3		11	0	17 4
							38a	20 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April	1 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h. 33m.	Sunset 6h. 53m.
"	2 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 33m.	" 6h. 53m.
"	3 (Thursday)	" 6h. 32m.	" 6h. 53m.
"	4 (Friday)	" 6h. 31m.	" 6h. 53m.
"	5 (Saturday)	" 6h. 30m.	" 6h. 54m.
"	6 (Sunday)	" 6h. 29m.	" 6h. 54m.
"	7 (Monday)	" 6h. 23m.	" 6h. 54m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h.	34-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6h.	8 8m. p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	56-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h.	51-1m. p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0-4m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 1st April 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally above normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is below the average generally, the defect being considerable in the south-eastern districts; night temperature is also below normal in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—The sky is moderately clouded at Allahabad and is practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Agra; night temperature is below normal in the west and is above it in the east.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in lower Sind and west Rajputana. Temperature has fallen and is below the average both by day and night in Rajputana.

Ghjarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in sorth Gujarat. Day temperature is below normal at Bhuj and Rajkot; night temperature is slightly above the average in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinves.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature is above the average in the western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above the average in east Hyderabad: night temperature has fallen rapidly and is now normal nearly everywhere.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for 0.73 ins. of rain at Colombo and a very light shower at Ambala. The high night temperatures in the Deccan have disappeared. Temperature has also fallen and is now in moderate defect in the Punjab and Rajputana.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 31st March 1919:—

"The disturbance in north-west India has given a few falls of rain in north-east Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province and is disappearing. The air is still very dry over most of north-east India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 1st April 1919, was 30.074 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer readings given

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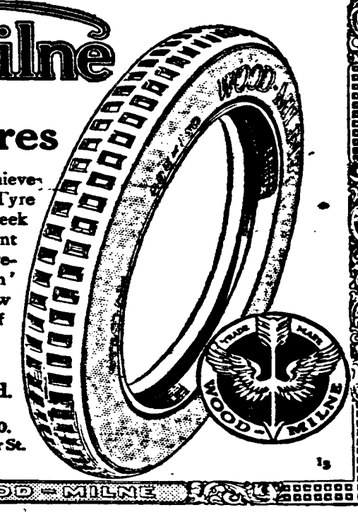

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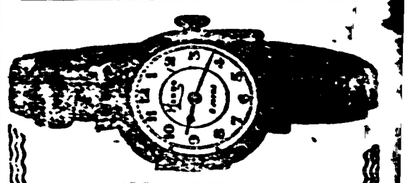

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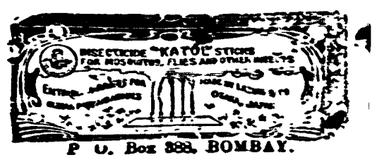

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GUJERAT NOTES.

SURAT WIDOWS' MANIFESTO.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 29.

The woes of Hindu widows hitherto nonchalantly treated by orthodoxy have induced three forward Dasha Lad Bania widows of Surat to relinquish their mute ingloriousness out of a compelling sense of duty to society and they have just addressed a soul-stirring manifesto to the leaders of their community. The petitioners deeply regret that unchallenged obstinacy of the orthodox members compel them to lay aside their native modesty with a view to ventilating their grievances and demanding immediate redress. They point out that the claim of the fifty-year old widower to marry again is so desperately dangerous and so appallingly iniquitous to comparatively young and usually slighted widows that nothing short of heartlessness can account for this unfair trick of policy. They add that both justice and fair play are scattered to the four winds and the widows are deprived of the most elementary rights of a human being. The sky has not fallen because widow remarriages are permitted among the *Ghanchis* and *Kunbis* who are, on the contrary, very much better off numerically, socially and morally than the self-righteous higher castes of Hindus who anathematize widow-remarriage on the sanctimonious ground of social purity. The petitioners demur to the orthodox view of Divine justice, saying that if widow-remarriage was a sin against the Holy Ghost and a crime against the generations yet unborn, the communities in which widows remarry as a matter of course would have long been wiped out of existence by sheer self-abasement.

The petitioners appeal to the religious head of the Vaishnavites to visualize the outrageously shocking circumstance of the father making himself merry at a caste-dinner what time his young widow-daughter is cursing her stars and denouncing the tyranny of the caste in her solitary cell. How many newly-born babies are daily done to death by their widow-mothers and buried beneath the rubbish heap? None can tell. Who can compute the vast number of infanticides perpetrated in places of pilgrimage like Benares, Muttra and the like, specially frequented for the unholy purpose? The petitioners remark in conclusion on the injustice of disinheriting widows and exhort the leaders of the community no longer to pull a long face because the inarticulate widows have made bold to expose the pathological character of Hindu society. Seeing that as many as two hundred babies are murdered every year by their widow-mothers in a small city like Pattan and the public opinion has all along failed to remedy the scarlet sin, the Government of India should not sit on the fence, but must interfere to stop such a crying scandal.

CUTCH AND KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, March 29.

Towards the cattle relief fund organised at Palitana under the influential auspices of Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, Administrator, Palitana State, and Kumar Shri Lakhdhirji of Morvi, Babu Punamchand Pannalal has donated Rs. 2,000 and Messrs. Punamchand Kothawalla, Manibhai Gokulbhai, Gulabchand Devchand, Lalbhai Kalyanbhai and Chunilal Sankalchand have contributed Rs. 1,000 each.

Sir Shapurji Broacha has set aside a sum of a lakh of rupees for famine relief work in Kathiawar. Out of this amount, Rs. 50,000 will be utilised for the purchase of fodder, Rs. 25,000 for food-grains and the remaining Rs. 25,000 for clothes. The amount must be placed at the disposal of an independent non-official organisation.

At a meeting convened for two days successively at Cutch Dumra with Mr. Nathubhai Malshi as chairman, representatives of forty-two villages were invited to give consideration to the question of establishing a Balashrama for the uplift of the young. A sum of Rs. 1,40,000 was forthwith subscribed for the purpose of educating young widows. Among the main contributions were Rs. 1,16,000 collected in Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 donated by Shrimati Kabubai who was much impressed during her visit to Bombay by the exceedingly useful work done at the local Shravika Shala, Vanita-Vishram. School for the Blind, etc. Mr. Hirji Kanji Manshi deserves well of the Jains resident in Cutch for his public-spirited activities to uplift the Jain community.

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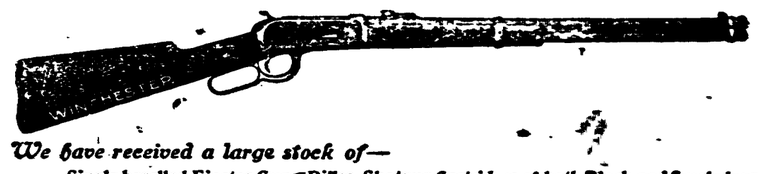

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